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Baby is safe in ONEG'S PLAYPEN

Marginal Column

By EHUD LAQUEUR

THERE are, and always have been, various schools of political observation, amateur and professional. There has been for instance the school of "on one hand — on the other" of which Tacitus in ancient, and Mr. Walter Lippmann in modern times, are perhaps the best known exponents. But the oldest, most widespread, easiest to understand and explain and most misleading of all is undoubtedly the school of political common sense. It has been a source of confusion and irritation that certain things one takes for granted in daily life are of absolutely no help, and frequently very harmful, when used outside their province. Common sense tells us that the earth is flat and rests in one place while the sun rotates, a theory which the physicists are not inclined to accept. It is very much the same in international politics.

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A typical case is the attitude of the common-sense school towards the Berlin conference. Well, they say, is it not true that when two sides quarrel, the truth is mostly not with one or the other but somewhere in between? Is it not true that both sides want peace and that the Russians are in favour of peaceful coexistence? Is it not a fact that all international disputes can be solved peacefully? Is not agreement between the Powers merely a question of goodwill or its absence? And if so, how explain the deadlock in Berlin? Must not both sides be equally blamed for the great opportunity which has again been squandered?

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THESE are a few typical fallacious questions asked by the disciples of the common-sense school with great and sincere concern. What they cannot understand is that great issues in the history of nations and, between nations, as Lenin and Freud rightly observed, have not been solved by common sense but by force. States have not been founded, empires have not been built nor has any of the more important myths which changed history been created on the basis of common sense, regrettable as this fact might be. But the height of absurdity is reached if one comes to use the common-sense aproach of live and let live vis-à-vis people who have a great messianic mission to fulfil, who know that they have a monopoly on the truth and that history works for them, seeing that they have to redeem all mankind at any price.

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F. D. Roosevelt, who was one of the greatest common-sense statesmen (and on the homefront a very successful one), believed to the very end that he could deal with the Russians more or less on the same basis as with a Democratic caucus in Arkansas; but he was certainly not alone in that assumption. It took the Americans several years to understand the rudiments of the facts of political life: that leaders of a secular religion whose aim is to redeem the world will not listen to common sense. Sir Winston Churchill's record on that point has been better but yet far from reality. Just as the British Tory regarded Nazism as a more abominable second edition of the Kaiser's Germany, he saw in Stalin a mere successor of Peter the Great or Genghis Khan, as Mr. Denis Healey, a Labour M.P., aptly remarked in a recent article in the "Twentieth Century." This may explain Mr. Churchill's ill-starred speech of May 11 last which was the initial cause of the Berlin conference: His belief that the Cold War could be settled by direct talks between him and the new Soviet dictator undoubtedly depended, as Mr. Healey points out, on his indifference to the very nature and aims of the Soviet state. As if the Cold War was the result of a misunderstanding or a miscalculation...

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THERE happened to be quieter times in human history, when people everywhere came to agree among themselves on certain fundamentals, and in such periods common sense in politics was sometimes an asset. When the Duke of Wellington died one hundred years ago, the then poet laureate called him "rich in saving common sense" and there was of course nothing derogatory in that. But the good old times of traditional power politics and old fashioned diplomacy came to an abrupt end in 1914, though some people have not yet got the shock. We now live in a messianic age: The final realm of freedom, justice and brotherliness is soon to come, we are told. In Russia, China and a few other countries it has already arrived. Never mind, say the proponents of the common sense school in politics, and continue to apply their own standards and values to people who are working for the salvation of all mankind. It isn't even funny.

Jerusalem, February 14.

Part of Farouk's Stamps Auctioned for £25,000

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuter). — Part of ex-King Farouk's 19th and 20th century Egyptian stamp collection was sold here today at a government auction for L.E.34,806 (£25,200).

Congress Group Urges Limit To Refugee Aid

WASHINGTON, Saturday (USIS).—The urgent need to relieve existing tensions that threaten the political and economic stability of Near Eastern nations is stressed by a U.S. Congressional study mission to that area.

In its report, to be published tomorrow, the special mission of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs set forth observations and recommendations for helping to ease these tensions.

The mission consisted of Representatives Lawrence H. Smith, Wisconsin, and Winston L. Prouty, Vermont. In a trip last autumn to Egypt, Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Israel, they studied the Arab refugee problem and also gave consideration to other causes of tension in the region and to the U.S. aid programmes there. The Congressmen talked with Government officials and other leaders in the [illegible]es and visited villages, refugee camps and development projects.

Their report is intended to be of use to the Foreign Affairs Committee in its consideration of legislation relating to the area. In a foreword, Committee Chairman Robert Chiperfield points out that the findings are those of the special mission and do not necessarily reflect the views of the full Committee.

In regard to the Arab refugee situation, the mission reported indications that action can and should be initiated immediately. These indications include:

1) **A beginning of the realization among some refugees and Arab government officials that holding out against all U.N. proposals is not certain to result in the ultimate return of the refugees to their homes, and 2) the start, to some extent, of integration into the life of host countries on the part of the refugees not in camps under U.N. control.**

The mission made the following recommendations concerning the refugee problem:

1) **In a move to induce the Arabs to work out a solution to the problem themselves, proposals for action concerning refugees should be accompanied by proposals regarding other phases of Arab-Israel relations; the U.S. should announce that it would contribute to further assistance to the refugees as such after a specified date, and the U.S. should indicate its willingness to contribute to the development of countries which provide homes for refugees and admit them to equal rights with their own citizens.**
2) **To help end as quickly as possible the status of refugees as wards of the U.N., it should be made clear to the Arab countries and to the refugees that their former homes in Palestine cannot be restored and their future will be in the Arab nations — but that a transfer of responsibility from the U.N. to the Arab States does not mean that the U.S. washes its hands of all responsibility.**
3) **The mission further recommended that development programmes in the host countries be available to the inhabitants of the country as well as the refugees.**
4) **Administration of aid should be turned over to the Arab States and distributed in such a way as to provide an incentive to Arab Governments to assist the refugees.**
5) **Prompt action should be taken on the problem of compensating Arab owners of immovable**

(Continued on Page 2, — Col. 3)

High-Level Efforts To End Syria-Iraq Rift

Mediation efforts to ease the week-old tension between Syria and Iraq, over the expulsion of the Syrian military attache in Baghdad and the Iraqi military attache in Damascus, have been taken up by the heads of the two countries, with Egypt also stepping in to try her hand at making peace.

Dr. Fadel Jamali, who was in Amman since Thursday, discussing the Iraqi-Syrian tension with the Jordan Government, left for Beirut yesterday at the invitation of the Lebanese President Camille Chamoun. On Friday the Lebanese Parliament had urged the Government to take an active part to bring about a reconciliation between the two countries.

Colonel Gamal Abdul Nasser, he Egyptian Vice-Premier, was also expected in the Lebanese capital to mediate between the two countries. This will be the first official visit of a member of the Egyptian Revolution Council to the Lebanon.

President Chamoun also dispatched Parliament Member Emile Bustani to Damascus to learn President Shishakly's terms for the restoration of normal Syrian-Iraqi relations.

Dr. Jamali also took with him a verbal message for King Feisal from King Hussein.

Political circles in Amman believe that it concerned three matters: a scheme for a federal Arab union, Iraq aid for the defence of Jordan's frontiers with Israel, and the Syrian-Iraqi dispute.

(ANA, NEABS, Reuter)

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Budget Draft Cut 4%; Subsidy Tax Plan Off

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — An overall reduction by four per cent in the budget estimates was adopted in principle by the Economic Ministers' Committee meeting here yesterday. It is expected that during the Knesset debates on the budget the Government will propose additional reductions of a further four to six per cent.

Finance Minister Levi Eshkol is understood to have agreed to waive for the present his proposed special tax on higher income groups to reimburse the subsidy fund.

The three-and-a-half-hour meeting reached no final decision on the "subsidy rebate," an official spokesman stated in Jerusalem last night. The debate would result in about IL.10m. in additional revenue for the proposed budget.

According to extremely well-informed sources, a General Zionist proposal that the Government delay a decision until October (half-way through the fiscal year) and then decide on the basis of actual revenue at that time, met with the agreement of the Finance Minister. However, Mr. Eshkol was not available for comment last night.

At the beginning of the meeting, the Ministers were given a report on the present distribution of subsidies (between IL.60-80b. annually) on various goods.

A suggestion by one Minister to raise the exchange rate for fuel IL.1.200 per dollar average) met with the opposition of some of his colleagues, including some Mapai.

The suggestion was meant to cut the subsidization budget to the same extent as the proposed rebate income.

It was stated that all the General Zionist Ministers and the Progressive and Hapoel Hamizrahi representatives, opposed the rebate. They based their view, these sources stated, on what Dr. Henry Bloch, Head of the Financial Section of the U.N., supposedly reported to the Government recently. His view was reportedly to concentrate on present forms of taxation, and not enter into new revenue fields. On the other hand, the idea of the rebate is known to have originated from experts now in Israel.

Later in the meeting, the discussion centred on cuts of about four-per-cent "across the board." The Committee discussions have created, to a certain extent, acrimonious claims that those Ministers most strongly favouring the cuts have failed to trim their own Ministries' budgets to size.

Meanwhile, it is learned that the entire budget will be reviewed again at tomorrow afternoon's Cabinet session, the morning session being reserved for ordinary business.

Observers in Jerusalem wondered last night whether the Government will meet its deadline, tomorrow, for tabling the Budget in the Knesset.

The General Zionists' Economic Council met here on Thursday to hear reports on the budget negotiations from Mr. Y. Saphir and Mr. P. Bernstein. The Party's Executive met here tonight to hear a report presented by Mr. Saphir, and to confirm the stand of the General Zionist Ministers on the budget proposals.

The Executive is to meet again on Wednesday.

Jordan Alleges Raid In Hebron Area

A group of armed Jordanians penetrated Israel territory in the vicinity of the village of Sandala, in the Gilboa area, on Friday at 12.30 p.m., the Army spokesman has announced.

The group tried to force five Israel Arab shepherds to transfer their cattle to Jordanian territory.

Despite the armed threats the shepherds resisted the attackers and frustrated their plans. One of the shepherds was beaten and slightly wounded.

A shrarp complaint has been lodgd with the Mixed Armistice Commission.

Jordan has submitted a complaint to the Mixed Armistice Commission charging that Israel soldiers yesterday attacked a police station one kilometre inside Jordan in the Hebron area, NEABS reports. The Israel unit was said to have been driven off after a 30-minute exchange of fire.

Jordan also charged that Israel planes flew over Jordan-held territory three times in the past few days.

ANA reports that staff officers of the Syrian, Lebanese, Jordanian and Egyptian armies, who met in Beirut on Friday as a subcommittee of the Arab League Supreme Defence Council, toured the Israel-Lebanese Armistice Lines on Saturday.

Histadrut Firmly Opposes Bus Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday.—The Histadrut firmly objects to the warning strike of the three bus cooperatives scheduled for Tuesday, it was reliably learned here tonight.

Mr. S. Goren, of the Cooperative Centre, who was appointed by the Histadrut to try to mediate between the cooperatives and the Ministry of Communications, said that no progress was made yesterday as the Ministry was adamant in restricting its fare rise offer to 16%, while the bus companies claim that a 22% increase is the minimum required to maintain services.

Mediation efforts will continue tomorrow, Mr. Goren said. The cooperatives' managements also meet tomorrow for "final decisions," their spokesman suggested.

Sharett Sets Five Tasks Before Nation

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The Government's policy to counteract Arab hostilities in the political arena while maintaining a policy of defence looking to peace and restraint, on the military front at home, was vigorously asserted here by Prime Minister Moshe Sharett at the Journalists Association's Vocal Newspaper here yesterday.

In his first public appearance in Tel Aviv since assuming office, Mr. Sharett stated that Israel would stand up to the Arabs' cold war as long as it was waged. She would bring to light the crimes of her enemies and unmask their plots and expose their belligerency towards this country.

Israel would underline the Arabs' responsibility for the absence of peace in the Middle East, particularly their obstruction to a solution of the refugee problem.

The continued strengthening and improvement of the Israel Defence Forces and their constant watchfulness were designed to ban forever from the minds of Arab neighbours the idea of a "second round" to which they claim to be wedded.

The Armistice Agreements, Mr. Sharett added, were threatening, in some of their aspects, to become a stranglehold on Israel's economic initiative and development in certain regions. The Government was determined to shake off these shackles while fully upholding the Armistice Agreements.

Mr. Sharett listed five major tasks facing Israel as: political and military vigilance, the developing and balancing of the country's economy, the welding together of all the ingathered tribes of Israel into one nation, paving the way for increased immigration and the forming of stronger ties with World Jewry.

Minister of Communications Joseph Saphir, speaking from the same platform, said that Israel must prepare for a second mass immigration and must be ready to absorb newcomers at a quicker rate.

Mr. Joseph Heftman, Chairman of the Tel Aviv Journalists Association, presided.

Vietminh Has U.S. Technicians, But Wary of Koreans

HANOI, Saturday. — The French Air Command disclosed today that some 100 more American mechanics have been airlifted into Indo-China from Japan.

The American reinforcements brought to full strength the 200 additional ground technicians which President Eisenhower promised France to help service U.S.-built aircraft here and train local mechanics.

French sources said the Americans were members of the U.S. military forces but it has not been specified officially whether they are servicemen or civilians.

Meanwhile in Seoul, the South Korean Government upped its yesterday's offer to send 15,000 infantrymen to Indo-China to fight the Vietminh. Today Defence Minister Son Won Il said in a prepared statement that South Korea was also willing to send an air force and naval fighting men. The offer was made to the U.N. Command in Seoul.

The U.S. State Department yesterday said the U.N. Command was considering the offer.

But in Indo-China the Premier of Laos, whose capital Luang Prabang is menaced by the new Vietminh offensive, said today that his Government had never requested any military help from South Korea. He said France is fulfilling faithfully her commitments to his country, and there was "no question" of appealing to "whatever foreign power to defend our territory."

Reports from Paris said the French Government similarly declined the South Korean offer.

(UP, Reuter).

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — French B-26 bombers pounded Vietminh troop concentrations today between the Nam Bao and Nam Nga rivers, North of Luang Prabang, but on the ground no contact was made by French patrols probing the forests surrounding King Sisavang Vong's city of 70 pagodas.

Several hundred French Union troops, fighting their way back through the jungle after their retreat from northern positions in the face of the offensive, have reached Luang Prabang almost intact, the French Command stated in Laos.

ASK HOMES FOR PoW's

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — India has asked U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarsjkoeld to help in settling Korean War prisoners who have declined repatriation and have asked to be sent to neutral countries. Eighty-eight such men are now in Indian custody.

No USSR Veto Expected On Suez Canal Question

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Saturday. — Monday's meeting of the Security Council is awaited with interest here as being likely to show whether Mr. Vyshinsky will persist in championing the Arab viewpoint or will content himself with abstaining. Most observers feel that Russia's traditional interest in the freedom of international waterways—whether the Dardanelles or the Suez Canal — will not permit her to support Egypt's stand to the point of endangering her own long-standing claims.

On this analysis, Mr. Vyshinsky's attitude in the first round was a calculated sop to Arab feeling which will enable him to withdraw in the second. Much will depend, however, on the wording of the resolution, since Russia is unlikely to accept anything smacking of greater supervisory powers for U.N. authorities in the area. The same applies to Israel's dispute with Syria.

Both Sides Willing

On the question of an Anglo-Egyptian treaty, there is now additional reason to think that both sides are willing to make concessions.

There is reason to believe that the Labour Party has informally promised the Government its support in carrying an Anglo-Egyptian agreement against the resistance of the Tory diehards. The latter are, of course, far from worried about Israel's interest in the matter. On the Labour side, there is a disposition to agree with the Government that no clause safeguarding Israel can be written into the treaty, since the Egyptians cannot possibly accept it. What is aimed at is rather a strengthened international guarantee of Israel's frontiers.

May Drop Demand

The question now is whether the necessary concessions to Egypt will be made over the issue of uniforms for the remaining British technicians or over wartime reactivation of the base. The latest guess is that Whitehall will compromise on reactivation by dropping the demand for Turkey's inclusion in the pact, and that Cairo will concede the British right to wearing uniforms or insignia of some kind.

On these terms, the treaty should go through Parliament without much difficulty despite Sir Winston Churchill's continued reluctance, and the surreptitious encouragement which the Tory rebels are undoubtedly receiving from him, and despite some lingering doubts on the Labour side.

The only problem is whether the more radical wing of General Naguib's junta will not upset the whole basis of agreement in favour of a nationalist and neutralist policy.

Israel Assured Of Support on Suez

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). —Israel sources said yesterday that they had received the firmest assurances of British, French and American support in their case against Egypt's blockade of Israel bound shipping through the Suez Canal.

The same sources also declared that they had good reason to believe that a great majority of the U.N. Security Council would back Israel's complaint. The Council now has the matter before it and will meet on Monday to resume debate.

In anticipation that the three Western Powers would eventually move a resolution in the Council, Israel has suggested that they should propose machinery to keep the blockade under constant review with the eventual aim of the completing of the lifting of the present restrictions. The Secretary-General or some other U.N. official would be asked to report back to the Council within 30 days on whether Egypt has complied with the Council's 1951 resolution calling upon it to lift the restrictions; and if not a report to be submitted every month or two.

Mr. Abba Eban, the Israel delegate, has talked over the position with Sir Gladwyn Jebb, M. Henri Hoppenot and Mr. Henry Lodge — the British, French and American representatives on the Council.

Israel officials have also had talks with representatives of eight maritime powers not members of the Security Council — Norway, Sweden, South Africa, Australia, Argentina, Canada, Ethiopia and Italy.

Mr. Eban has also had a long talk with the Soviet delegate, Mr. Andre Vyshinsky, reportedly without gaining much enlightenment as to the present Soviet position in the Suez Canal case.

(Daily Express Sum. — P. 8)

CAIRO TRADERS FETED

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter).—Minister of Trade and Deputy Prime Minister Anastas Mikoyan yesterday attended a reception given by the Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Moscow in honour of the Egyptian trade delegation now visiting the Soviet Union.

Eban Sees UN Head On Jordan Hedging

NEW YORK, Saturday (Reuter). — U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjoeld had an hour's talk today with the Israel delegate, Mr. Abba Eban, on Israel's request for a conference with Jordan in accordance with Article 12 of the Armistice Agreement between the two countries.

Jordan in two replies to Mr. Hammarskjoeld's invitation to discuss a time and place for the conference, has not given its assent to the proposed talks.

An Israel spokesman said after today's meeting that Mr. Hammarskjoeld had made clear his future intentions with regard to the conference. He added that the Israel delegation would consult with the Israel Government so that it could formulate its reaction to the Secretary General's next move, expected to be announced next week.

The spokesman declined to elaborate, but observers took his statement to mean that Mr. Hammarskjoeld, who has said publicly that he is obligated to call the conference under the terms of the Armistice Agreement, would announce his intention to convoke it.

Eban Determined

It was known that Mr. Eban went into yesterday's meeting determined to press for the conference and with no intention of rescinding the request made originally on November 23.

Meanwhile, it was announced at U.N. headquarters last night that two Canadian army officers are leaving this week-end for Jerusalem to join the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization headed by Major-General Vagn Bennike.

The two Canadians are Lieutenant-Colonel David Ely and Lieutenant-Colonel J.E.L. Castonguay.

The present strength of Gen. Bennike's organization is 29, of which 13 are American officers, eight French, seven Belgian and two Swede. Three Danish army officers will join the T.S.O. in the near future.

M.P. Asks Assurances From Egypt on Israel

MANCHESTER, Saturday (Reuter). — Mr. P. C. Gordon Walker, Labour Member of Parliament, said here today that the future of Britain's base on the Suez Canal formed part of the general and wider problem of the stability of the Middle East.

Mr. Gordon Walker, a former Secretary for Commonwealth Relations in the Labour Government, said that as an integral part of any agreement with Egypt, Britain should reaffirm the tripartite guarantee against any attempt to alter the Arab-Israel boundary by force.

West Accepts Old Austrian Pact in Bid for Soviet Accord

Rejects Molotov's New Proposals

BERLIN, Saturday (Reuter). — The three Western Foreign Ministers today rejected what U.S. Secretary of State Dulles called "poisonous" Soviet proposals for an Austrian treaty on independence. Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Figl joined in the rejection.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov's plan, proposed yesterday, was that occupation troops should remain in Austria — except in Vienna — after the treaty had been signed and until a German peace treaty was in operation, that Austria must undertake not to join the Western defence system and that the Western powers should agree to discuss Trieste with the Russians.

But after their rejection of Mr. Molotov's proposals, the three Western Ministers said they would accept the Soviet version of all five of the unagreed articles of the 52-article draft treaty already existing. Mr. Eden said, however, that he would make his acceptance subject to two conditions:

First, that it must be agreed that none of the other 47 articles of the treaty should be questioned again, and second, that the British offer to meet the Soviet delegation on these five articles must be regarded as open only during this conference; if it was not accepted Britain must be free to reconsider the offer.

Insists on Discussion

Mr. Molotov, according to a British spokesman, refused to be drawn into a debate on the five unagreed articles and insisted that the conference first deal with his Austrian plan. After further exchanges the Soviet Minister asked Dr. Figl to state briefly his views on the Soviet proposals other than the point demanding the retention of Four-Power troops in the country after signature of a treaty.

The British spokesman quoted Dr. Figl as saying the Austrian Government had empowered him to state that Austria had no intention of entering into military alliances or coalitions with other countries.

Mr. Molotov admitted his proposal to retain troops in Austria did imply a certain limitation on Austria's rights, but said these restrictions were only temporary and had been so formulated that there would be no vestige of a continuance of occupation.

He said that the U.S. had, since the Four Powers had first started to draft the Austrian treaty, set up bases on European territory and proposed resurrecting German armed strength. Therefore the Soviet Union must be cautious about the Austrian state treaty, the Soviet Minister said.

Before recessing until tomorrow, when they are expected to return to the question of Germany and European security, the four Ministers agreed to a fourth secret session on Monday to continue discussions on Far Eastern problems.

Mr. Dulles called on Mr. Molotov to withdraw his proposals, saying they would leave Vienna "a defenceless island surrounded by a sea of Russian soldiers." He said the Soviet proposals made "a rather peculiar sandwich."

'Peculiar Sandwich'

"The top and bottom of his remarks stressed the necessity for the early conclusion of an Austrian state treaty... but in between he inserted some poisonous proposals."

British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden said the Russian proposals were "wholly unacceptable" to Britain. Both he and France's Foreign Minister Georges Bidault suggested the four Ministers should examine the five unagreed articles of the existing 52-article draft treaty.

Mr. Eden appealed to the meeting to justify the three-week-old conference "at one stroke" by agreeing on the Austrian treaty. They could settle the whole thing in an afternoon, he said; "shall we not try?"

Of the Russian proposal that the Foreign Ministers' deputies should try to reach a solution, Mr. Eden said: "How can they reach agreement where they have failed before, when we ourselves fail to resolve the outstanding points of difference? We must do the work ourselves."

M. Bidault said it was "tragic" to see that, according to Mr. Molotov, the destiny of Austria should continue to be linked to that of Germany.

West Wants Korea Talks in Geneva

BERLIN, Saturday (Reuter). — The three Western powers have proposed to Russia that a five-power conference on Korea, attended by other belligerents, open this spring in Geneva, Switzerland, conference sources here said today.

It is hoped that the Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov may accept the suggestion or some variant of it.

The Western Ministers proposing the Korean meeting did not insist on its taking place in Geneva and they suggested that it might be followed by a further meeting on Indo-China, at which the three Associated States would be present.

In Paris, meanwhile, the French Cabinet today approved M. George Bidault's perseverance during the Big Four talks in "seeking agreement, under satisfactory conditions, on an international conference to re-establish peace in Indo-China," a usually well-informed source revealed.

Despite the qualification of "under satisfactory conditions," the announcement was thought here to have considerable significance. It is the first time the French cabinet as such has made a statement favouring negotiations for peace in Indo-China.

Similar statements have been made in Parliament by M. Joseph Laniel, the Prime Minister, and other leaders. But that was before the Big Four conference began.

Observers have noted a growing demand in France for negotiations to end the seven-year-old war, and consider it a major factor in French opposition to ratifying the European Army treaty.

Opponents of the European Army fear that with so many French troops tied up in Indo-China the European Army would be dominated by West Germany.

MAO THANKS MOLOTOV

HONG KONG, Saturday (Reuter). — Mr. Mao Tse-tung, President of People's China, today paid tribute to Russian aid and indicated that he wanted the four-year-old Sino-Soviet friendship alliance to continue.

Peking Radio reported that he sent a message of "greetings and gratitude" to Russia's leader, Mr. Georgi Malenkov.

Berlin Conference Ends This Week

BERLIN, Saturday (Reuter). —The four Foreign Ministers, accepting the recommendations of their experts, today decided to end their conference here next week.

They set no firm date, but it was expected that the last session will be held on Thursday or Friday.

The Ministers also approved a programme for the next three days of their talks. This included a meeting tomorrow on Austria.

France 'Must' Consult Spain on Sultan

MADRID, Saturday (Reuter).— A Spanish Foreign Ministry spokesman last night disputed the French Government's claim that the French were not obliged to consult Spain over the deposition of the Sultan of Morocco, pointing out a 1912 treaty article to support the Spanish view.

He added that the Spanish Government took the view that the Spanish zone "shall continue under the rule of the Khalifa of Tetuan."

He was commenting on a statement made yesterday by M. Maurice Schumann, French Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which said that Spain had provoked a grave crisis in Morocco by refusing to recognize the new Sultan.

The Moorish Empire is split into three zones — Spanish, French and the International Zone of Tangier — under the Franco-Spanish treaty of 1912.

The Sultan nominally rules the empire from the French zone and delegates his power in the Spanish zone to the Khalifa of Tetuan.

A UP report from Paris states that France charged today that Spain was misinterpreting treaties on the two nations' joint rule over Morocco.

(Leader, — Page 6)

Dulles, Molotov Meet On Atom-Bank Project

BERLIN, Saturday (Reuter).— U.S. Secretary of State Dulles met Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov 40 minutes before today's session of the Berlin conference to discuss, it was believed, President Eisenhower's plan for a world atom bank.

The two Ministers have met once before, in the first week of the conference, on the atom question at which "good progress" was reliably reported.

An American spokesman said the two discussed procedural matters relating to President Eisenhower's international atomic pool proposal, and agreed that any further talks will be conducted through "normal channels" in Washington and Moscow.

Their talks are concerned only with the procedure for full-scale discussion of the Eisenhower plan and not with details of the plan itself.

Although the talks here have been two-sided, Mr. Dulles has assured Britain and France that they will be brought into the full negotiations, together with other interested nations, at a later date.

U.S. Arms for Pakistan Despite Indian Protests

WASHINGTON, Saturday (Reuter). — Diplomatic officials said yesterday that the U.S. had decided to give substantial military aid to Pakistan regardless of India's protests.

An American military survey mission would go to Pakistan to inspect its armed forces and determine the amount and type of military equipment needed, they added.

The decision will probably not be announced until after Pakistan and Turkey sign a broad defence, economic, and cultural agreement, these sources said.

The officials said the two countries were negotiating the pact secretly with U.S. encouragement and that an agreement was expected to be announced formally within a few days.

King Feisal of Iraq will visit Pakistan next month with Crown Prince Abdul Illah, his uncle, it was learned in London yesterday.

ACCORD WITH TURKEY

KARACHI, Saturday (UP). — Turkey and Pakistan were reported near agreement today on a mutual aid pact that might ease Pakistan's path into Western defence plans.

Reliable sources said a draft agreement had been completed for the pact, which would provide economic and cultural ties between the two nations.

The agreement also provides for "explorations of the ways of mutual cooperation for strengthening world peace," these sources said — an opening wedge for Pakistan's entry into Western defence discussions.

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Social & Personal

The Soviet Minister to Israel, Mr. A. N. Abramov, and M. N. Semyushkin, Commercial Attache of the Soviet Legation, visited Kibbutz Givat Brenner on Friday.

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The Association of Indian Jews in Israel held a social evening in Tel Aviv last night in honour of India's Republic Day.

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Mr. H.C. Katz, Austrian Commercial Delegate, left on Thursday night for Nicosia by Cyprus Airways.

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Rabbi Avraham Engler, "Rebbe of Kaidzin" returns to [illegible] by El Al on Thursday night, after a year's stay. He is to wind up his affairs before returning here to settle.

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Dr. Harry S. Davidowitz, of the American Porcelain Tooth Company, has returned to Tel Aviv from a visit of several weeks in the U.S.

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The Annual General Meeting of the Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, will take place at 8 o'clock this evening on the Club's premises.

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Mr. David Rosolio, Civil Service Commissioner, is to lecture on "Problems of Civil Service Reform" tomorrow, February 15, at 8.30 p.m., at the Technion, Haifa, hall 12, under the auspices of the Israel Society for Political Science.

BIRTH

GUTMANN — To Nehama (nee Formasa), wife of Emanuel Gutmann, in New York, on February 11, 1954—a daughter, Yael Shlomit.

Where to go

JERUSALEM

★ Lecture :—
"Civil Service in the State and abroad" Mr. Walter Eytan. Beri Club. 8.30 p.m.

★ Archaeology: —
Permanent exhibition and finds from excavation near Ein Gedi: Dept. of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1, 4-6.

★ Exhibitions: —
Modern Mexican Prints (Rivera, Orozco, Siqueiros, etc.). Peruvian ceramics. New Acquisitions: Prints by William Hogarth. Exhibit of the month: "Three Women in a Glade," National Museum Bezalel, 9-1, 2-5 p.m.
Exhibition of paintings by Hanna Weller-Levi and Josef Kossonogi, auspices: The Israel Artists and Sculptors Association, Artists' House, 10-1, 4-6.

★ Tour: —
Hebrew University conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ Lecture :—
"Report on America." Mr. Eliezer Livneh, M.K., ZOA House, 8.30 p.m.

★ Exhibitions:—
100 Years of Dutch Painting. Museum, 10 a.m.-10 p.m.

★ Theatres: —
"Pygmalion," Chamber Theatre, Mograbi, 8 p.m.
Habimah, "Escapade," Habimah Theatre, 8 p.m.

RAMLE

★ Theatre: —
Do-Re-Mi, "Countess Maritza," Operette, 8.30 p.m.

GIVATAYIM

★ Theatre: —
Habimah, "Most Cruel — The King," 8 p.m.

★ Theatre: —
Do-Re-Mi, "Countess Maritza," 8.30 p.m.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

At 3, 6.30 & 8.30 p.m.

ARNON: My Cousin Rachel.
EDEN: The Merry Widow.
EDISON: House of Wax.
ORGIL: The Hunted.
ORION: The Thief of Venice.
ORNA: The President's Lady.
STUDIO: The Third Man.
ZION: Untamed Frontier.

Dutch Court Frees Neo-Nazi Leaders

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

AMSTERDAM, (Air Mail). — The two leaders of the Dutch neo-Nazi N.E.S.B., the former S.S. officer Paul van Tienen, and Mr. J. A. Wolthuis, a lawyer, have won their appeal to the Amsterdam District Court last October against a two-month sentence pronounced against them by a lower court for having founded an organization that can be considered a continuation of the outlawed Nazi N.S.B. (National-socialist Beweging). They were acquitted.

The District Court ruled that, though the N.E.S.B. showed some points of similarity with the former N.S.B., it also differed from it in certain respects and could therefore not be considered a direct continuation of the latter. For instance, it was not based on the principle of one leader only; nor had it adopted a programme of racial discrimination.

The State Attorney is to appeal to the Supreme Court. Legal circles, however, are of the opinion that he has no real instruments of appeal. It is pointed out by some of the leading newspapers that the Dutch law on this subject, which is based solely on an Emergency Decree of the Netherlands Government-in-exile in London during the war, offers a serious loophole for those planning neo-Fascist activities, and is defective.

The present Minister of Justice, Mr. L. A. Donker, is expected now to introduce an amended draft law on the subject. Last November, he announced in the Second Chamber that he would do so if the two N.E.S.B. leaders were acquitted.

Religious Services

JERUSALEM

St. Paul's Church (Musrara Qr.): E.S., 6.30 p.m. Preacher, Canon H.H.R. Jones, H.C., 7.30 p.m.

St. Andrew's Church (Scots Memorial): M.S., 10 a.m. Rev. J.G.L. Christie, M.C. M.O.A. Vesper service united with Y.M.C.A. at 6 p.m.

Zion Christian Mission (Prophets St., near Rav Kook St.): Rev. Nils Folke Sunday, Combined Service at Y.M.C.A. 7.30 p.m.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7.30 p.m. All Welcome.

Catholic: 6 a.m. (German Hospice Chapel): Languages: German, Italian, English, French, 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian. St. Pierre de Sion (Ratisbonne): Languages: French, Arabic, English, German, Hungarian, Hebrew, Portuguese. 8 a.m. Jesuits Chapel (near King David Hotel): Languages: French, Polish, English, Italian, German. 9 a.m., St. Pierre de Sion. 10 a.m. Terra Sancta College.
Notre Dame de France (St. Paul's St.): M.S. 7.30 a.m. Languages: French, English, German, Italian.

American Gospel Church (Prophets St., near Bikur Holim): Morning Worship, 11 a.m., Mid-week Prayers: Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Minister M.G. Griebenow.

Bible Evangelistic Mission Assembly of God, Mamillah Road, Corner King George: Sunday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. Wednesday & Friday, 7.30 p.m. Saturday, 11 a.m. & 7.30 p.m. (Rev. J.W. Foster).

Y.M.C.A. Christian Fellowship Vesper Service, 6 p.m. All welcome.

Brethren (Y.M.C.A., Room 110): Breaking of Bread, 5 p.m.

Church of the Nazarene (St. Julian's Way): E.S. 7.30 p.m.

Hebrew Evangelization Soc. Mission, (Musrara 59/13): 7 p.m. Hebrew; 8 p.m. English, German. Thursday: 7.30 p.m. English, German.

Jerusalem Baptist Congregation: Opp. Gan Rehavia, Wednesday: Bible reading & Prayer, 8 p.m. Friday: E.S. 6 p.m. Saturday: Bible Study, 10 a.m.

Seventh Day Adventists Congregation in Israel (Rehov Abraham Lincoln): Friday Bible Study and Prayer, 6 p.m. Saturday M.W., 9 a.m.: Lecture Service in French, German, Bulgarian with translation in English.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 16/4 Moria St. Baka'a: Tuesday: 6.30 p.m.: Saturday: Bible Study, 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV & JAFFA

Anglican Church (Episcopal) in the Church of the former German Colony (off 19 Elat St.): H.C., 7.30 a.m. M.P., 10 a.m. E.S. 7 p.m. Preacher Rev. R.G. Allison, P.O.B.2778.

Church of Scotland (St. Peter's) Jaffa: M.S., 10 a.m. E.S., 7 p.m.

St. Peter's Church (Catholic), Jaffa Port: 7 a.m. Weekdays 6 p.m. Languages: French, Italian, Spanish

French Hospital: 9 a.m. Weekdays: 6 a.m.

St. Anthony's Church (Street 4): 8 & 10 a.m. 6 p.m. Weekdays: 7 a.m. Languages: Arabic, English, French, Italian.

Report on Mid-East Tensions

(Continued from Page One)

property now being utilized by Israel. If it is impossible for Israel to discharge such obligations at present, a funding arrangement should be developed so that the refugees' rights will not be completely ignored.

In noting the refugee's plight, the mission stressed: "The hardships which have been imposed upon him and his family are not his fault. He deserves the sympathy and the help of the entire world."

On the overall problem of improving Arab Israel relations, the mission urged greater objectivity on the part of all concerned and expressed the conviction that the U.S., as a friend of both groups, is "anxious to do all within its power to resolve the differences between them."

The mission recommended that the U.S. should:

Seriously question the advisability of granting aid to nations which do not comply with U.N. decisions or directives;

Serve notice that it will not support the return of the Arab refugees to their former homes within the boundaries of Israel under existing conditions;

Reemphasize its position concerning the present frontiers of Israel;

Press for compensation by Israel to refugees for real and personal property lost;

Press for a lifting of the blockade of Israel by the Arab States and urge Arab States to lift their boycott of Israel and of American firms doing business with Israel.

While noting that the solution of these problems will not in itself end existing hostility, the report said: "A beginning of negotiations toward alleviating these tensions would be a marked step forward and is a prerequisite to a settlement of the refugee problem. The influence of the U.S. is sufficiently great in the Arab countries and in Israel that, if we state clearly and firmly what our policy is in regard to the above issues, the study mission is confident that progress will be made."

In appraising U.S. aid programmes in the area, the mission recommended that, in determining how much aid should be given each country, the starting point must be an evaluation of the advantage to the U.S. of giving such aid in terms of advancing American foreign policy. The report pointed out that it is difficult to justify to the American taxpayer giving aid to foreign countries as charity. It said, however, that this does not mean that all assistance to a country should be immediately balanced by a commensurate service rendered by that country to the U.S.

In regard to other tensions that exist in the area, the mission recommended:

IRANIAN OIL.—The Iranian Government should give highest priority to working out an oil agreement, and the U.S. should do all in its power to assist in working out arrangements for the production and marketing of Iranian petroleum products.

POLITICAL INSTABILITY.—"Until there is political stability in the Near East, real progress in improving the lot of the people is impossible. One of the primary objectives of the leaders of these countries should be to eliminate the atmosphere of agitation, expropriation and government by riot which is found in too many Near East countries."

TI EAT OF COMMUNIST AGGRESSION.—The Near East offers unusual opportunities for subversion by Soviet agents. However, "in spite of frequent attacks on the U.S. in the Press and occasional denunciations by government officials in some countries, it is the impression of the study mission that all the countries visited really looked to the U.S. for leadership and assistance. We cannot ignore this attitude."

In emphasizing the importance of the Near East to the U.S., the report stressed a humanitarian concern both for the Arab refugees and for the welfare of the people of Israel.

Concerning Arab unification, the mission reported no evidence of a vigorous movement in that direction, but expressed the belief that a greater degree of economic integration is possible. The construction of a highway to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf, being discussed in the area, would be a step in this direction, the report said, and added:

"The mission also believes that a regional defence pact would add immeasurably to the security of the area and that this should be encouraged by the U.S., only, however, after complete assurance has been given other nations that such forces will be used solely for the purpose of resisting attack."

THE WEEK AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Power Leads Firm Market

TEL AVIV. — After two quiet weeks, business became brisk with a number of favourites advancing considerably, while the firm tone spread almost throughout the market. Electric issues became the feature of the week, as the Israel Register of Palestine Electric shares advanced by 25 points, the London Register by 23 points, and Jerusalem Electric by 20 points. This development is obviously connected with the approval by the Government of an agreement with the Corporation to which the latter is now expected to put the final seal.

The demand for Tavel Dollar was also conspicuous, bringing the price to a new high level of IL.1.449 on Thursday, 72 pruts above last week's level. This demand seems to have been caused by a number of reasons, such as discussion on the revaluation clause on Government loans requested by Government from the Otzar Le'Tassiyah, as well as budget considerations. As the new budget is based on the rate of IL.1.400 per $1, investors seem to expect that this rate will also have to be applied to the coupons of Tavel Dollar. It will be recalled that the Government refused to redeem the coupons due on 15.12.53 at a rate higher than IL.1 per $1; nevertheless, today's price is 30% above the value already calculated at the IL.1.800 rate. This shows confidence on the part of the public that the next coupon will be honoured at the IL.1.800 rate.

Bank Leumi shares improved by 11 points to 307% on Thursday. There was also demand for Palestine Potash issues which gained between 5 and 8 points. Among the Nesher issues, "A" debentures were in the foreground, improving by 8 points. Among a long list of securities with substance value, Kurdaneh 7% debentures and shares, Ata, P.L.D.C., Assis and Bejarano Bros. and Palestine Cold Storage 7% debentures increased from one to three points. There was also a slight rise in 3¼% Shitrei Erech.

On Friday, the trend reversed, probably mainly on profit-taking considerations. Tavel Dollar lost 9 to 1 pruta, Nesher "B" debentures ten points, Palestine Electric shares, Israel Register, six points, and Jerusalem Electric shares 19 points. There were also a number of other small declines.

British Government securities, Foreign bonds, Kaffirs and oils, were also active, although a little irregular.

Reuters Daily Index for industrials was 181.5 against 187.4 last week, and Kaffirs 85.4 against 84.9.

NEW YORK. — After a firm beginning, movements became irregular and mostly lower towards the end of the week. Among utilities, electrics showed some resistance aided by the outlook for continued good earnings. Elsewhere Studebaker moved lower on a decision to furlough up to 3,000 night workers and consolidate operation to a single day shift. Another bearish item of news was a decline of two million employees between December and mid-January, and a report indicating the possibility of less support for easing double taxation of corporate dividends.

Dow Jones Averages for 30 industrials was 292.95, after having touched during the week 294.02, as against 292.82 last week.

GOLD. — Lifeless conditions prevailed on the Paris gold market and trading remained purely professional. The small volume of offers found most buyers unwilling to operate. The world free market price for gold on the leading continental centres remained unchanged at $35.08:$35.25.

COMMODITIES. — On the London metal exchange, quotations advanced with zinc turnover expanding and copper prices gaining some ground. Activity in tin was restricted, while lead was steady. Lower prices were quoted at the rubber exchange with the market quietly dull at levels only slighty above last year's low point of 16d. a pound.

Reuters UK Commodity Index was 488.2 against 488.8 last week. In New York, Santos "S" coffee futures were higher, while sellers were reserved pending Washington developments. Interest centred on expert testimony before the Senate Banking Sub-Committee investigating the price of coffee.

Dow Jones Spot Commodity Index was 180.09 against 177.19 last week.

(By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Ltd.)

LONDON. — Firm markets are reflected in the "Financial Times" industrial ordinary index which advanced to a trifle below the all-time peak reached on January 17, 1947. The number of bargains recorded in single days was the best since January 20, 1947 and amounted to over 17,000. The rise in industrials was helped by the sharp advance in

Press Review :

Debate on Inflated Budget

Commenting on the government budget debate, "Davar" (Histadrut) writes that though the burden of taxes caused by the new budget is very considerable indeed the public has been misled by a number of articles in newspapers close to the General Zionists. It is an open question whether one can speak at all about an "inflated" budget, as these sources do, but it is surprising to note that the General Zionist members of the Cabinet were the first to demand an increase in the allocations to their respective Ministries.

This last statement was also made in an interview of the Minister of Finance with "Hador" (Mapai), to which Mr. Ariav answers in "Haboker" (General Zionist) that the Ministers in question are willing to cut their own budgets as well.

In an editorial, "Haboker" reiterates its stand against an "inflated budget" and says that it is more important to care for production than to invest large sums in development schemes which will give their fruits only many years from now. The new budget is a "retreat" because it will cause a further rise in prices and this will endanger exports. That was why the General Zionists were against it. "Emanim" (Progressive) also demands more cuts and says that a steeper inflationary trend will lessen the chances of economic development anyway, so that our main efforts should at present be concentrated on stopping inflation rather than on long-range investment projects.

"Kol Ha'am" (Communist) continues to belabour the rest of the Israel press and all parties for their impertinence in demanding the restitution of Jewish property stolen by the Nazis in Eastern Germany. "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) strongly condemns the ultra-orthodox anti-Israel demonstrations in New York. "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) deals with the warning of the U.N. Secretary-General to Jordan in connection with her refusal to enter direct talks with Israel, and says that we should continue to press our demand to open direct talks with Jordan and other Arab countries.

"Ha'aretz" (Independent), commenting on a press conference given by Mr. Henry Monsor, surveys the relations between the press and the Independence Bond drive, and says that it is the task of the press to engage in criticism where it appears necessary and justified. Mr. David Ben Gurion replies in "Davar" to several critics of his articles on the future and destiny of Zionism while "Zmanim" in a second leader analyzes the achievements of the "New Economic Policy" two years after it has been launched. In "Herut" Mr. Begin writes about the problem of the Arab refugees.

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Haifa, "Armon"
Thurs., Feb. 25, at 9 p.m.
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with the participation of
Edith Della Pergola
Guest Singer from the Vienna STAATSOPER
in the role of "Tosca".
TOSCA

'Sugar' Ray Robinson Wants to Fight Here

By AKIVA KALMAN

Israel has had only amateur sport, in the purest, Olympic sense of the word. What of the signing of Haifa's capable David Oved, Maccabiah featherweight champion, to appear in a preliminary bout at the Madison Square Garden, New York, shortly?

Apart from an offer from Turkey to buy Israel's National Soccer centre-forward, Yehoshua "Shy" Glazer, the face of professionalism has not shown itself in Israel. Now, according to information received by this column, George Gainsford, manager of undefeated world middleweight boxing champion, "Sugar" Ray Robinson, would not be averse to bringing his retired star to Israel for a series of exhibition matches.

This possibility, according to the informant, requires only sponsorship or a promise of handling from this end. Robinson was to have come to Tel Aviv a couple of years back to face a Frenchman, Yvel (Levy spelled backwards) but the trip did not materialize.

Ray's Reputation

"Sugar" Ray's reputation, both as a fighter and philanthropist, is known to the world, and his appearance here, the advice which he would undoubtedly tender to our up-and-coming pugilists, could only give a fillip to the sport and its participants here.

The question is: would this also arouse a desire to change from our coveted amateur status to professionalism? And are not Israel athletes (including boxers), for very definite and understandable reasons, far from the high standard required in today's professional battles? Thus would there not be a danger of damaging Israel's hard-won fast growing reputation in many spheres of amateur sport by failures in the professional field?

Not that professional sport acts to the detriment of amateur activity. On the contrary, it affords full-time work and top training, promotes fitness, and sport in young and old — and produces outstanding stars.

Thin Edge of Wedge

Critics might say that these isolated events cannot be interpreted as a full move towards professionalism. Nor is it. But it may be the thin edge of the wedge.

The points at issue today, however, are: how will young David Oved make out in New York as a professional? Will any success he may have lead to a greater flow of athletes from the amateur to the professional arena, and (a lighter note, suggested by a local wit) will not the authorities, particularly the Ministry of Finance, welcome it as yet another way of earning foreign currency?

And is anyone in Israel prepared to sponsor or handle the famous "Sugar" Ray Robinson here?

Jewish Hall of Sports Fame Mooted

Barney Ain advocates a Jewish Hall of Sports Fame for either the Yeshiva University of New York City, or Brandeis University. The first candidates are Benny Friedman and Sid Luckman, of football fame; Hank Greenberg, the noted major league baseball player of another era; Benny Leonard, ex-lightweight champion of the world, and Sam Mosberg, first Jewish Olympic boxing champion. Outstanding athletes of past Maccabiahs will also be considered. To qualify, an athlete must have been inactive in sport for ten years at least. Barney Ain, New York City's Basketball Chairman for the National Foundation of Infantile Paralysis, is Secretary of the U.S. Committee for Sports in Israel. He plans to organize athletes and committee men of all nations who took part in the 1932, 1950 and 1953 Maccabiahs.

• • •

When the Amateur Athletic Union held a development meet at a New York City Regiment Armory, Henry Laskau, the noted walker and Maccabiah champion, chalked up another win in the Mile Handicap Walk. He beat some competitors by 440 yards.

• • •

Two U.S. officials at the Fourth Maccabiah are members of the various American Olympic sports subcommittee. They are Matlin, Los Angeles, weight-lifting committee, and Irving Schoolman, New York City, track committee. Henry Wittenberg, 1950 and 1953 Maccabiah wrestling champion, is on the wrestling committee. This means that he will not be a candidate for the 1956 wrestling squad at the Melbourne Olympic Games.

• • •

Marty Glickman, a sprinter for the U.S. at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, and Irving Jaffe, Olympic ice-skating champion in 1932, were both elected to membership into Omega Society, an organization for holders or former holders of world speed marks.

• • •

Ruby Goldstein, ace boxing referee, takes a part in the movie "The Joe Louis Story." Ruby refereed one of the Joe Louis—Joe Walcott championship bouts.

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JAFFA: Sa'ad, 24 Sd. Yerushalayim, 80145. RAMAT GAN: Lifshitz, 19 Herzl. GIVATAYIM: Mameluke, Borochov Qr.
HAIFA: Herzl, 43 Herzl, 3916. Anglo-American, 39 Arzmaut, 3505.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. M. Moses, 25 King George, 3709. Dr. O. Weinberg, 40 Ussishkin, 3589.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25842. Dr. N.L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26383. Dr. A. Romano, 91 Herzl, 66387.
HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 9 Hanevi'im, 3424. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6832. Dr. L. Szilasi, 106 Jaffa, 6444.

TEL AVIV STOCK MARKET

FEB. 12.

		Rise or Fall
Govt. Loans		
5% 1955 (rez.)	100½	—
5% 1955 (rez.)	101	—
5% 1958 (rez.)	100	—
Pop. Loans		
1949/59 (IL.10)	100	—½
1950/75 (IL.10)	98½	—½
4½% Tavel Dollar	1436×	—11c
3½% Tavel Dollar	1440x	—9
4½% War Loan 54/59	90½	—½
3½% Govt. Bonds large	90½	—½
Pal. Bearer Bd.		
Ser. 1	73½	+½
Ser. 2	73	—
Ser. 3	72	—
B Leumi Ord. sh.	312	+3a½
A.P.B. Israel,		
6% Debs. 50/70	99½	—
4½% Pref. sh.	103½	—
Ord. sh. "B"	122	—
Bon Mortg. 5%		
4% Debs. 48/68	77½	—½
6% Pref. sh.	77½	—½
Elzur		
6% Debs. 46/58	93½	—
4½% Debs. 52/66 reg.	76½	—
8% Ltd.		
6% Debs. 39/59	83	—
5% Pref. sh.	71½	—
Fass Debs. 6% 42/62	78	—
P.L.D.C. Ord. sh.	188	—1
5% Debs.	93½	—1
Afr Pal. Inv. Ord. sh.	130	—1
Hassco		
6% Debs 56/63	70½	—
5% Pref Ord. sh.	97	—
Pal. Potash 6% Pref. sh	422	+3
" "A" ord. sh.	388	—3
Pal. Elec. Ord sh (Reg.)	479	—6
Hakoreh Pref sh.	81½	—
Ata 6% "C" Pref. sh.	113	—
Ord "B" sh.	1548	—4
Ord. "C" sh.	156	—1
5-5½ Con. Debs.	106	+1
"Kurdaneh" Ord "B" sh	167½	—
Ord. "C" sh.	167½	—
7% Conv. Debs. 59/68	116½	+3
Assis-Raj. "B" sh	173	—1
"Teva" Ord. sh.	102	—
Nesher 6% Debs. Ser. A	125½	—1
6% Debs. Ser. B	145	—10
Pal. Cold St. 7% Debs.	138	—1
Lodzia 4½% Pref. sh.	73½	—½
B.A. Binyan 3rd sh	83	—½
Pal. Constr. Tr. pref. sh	81½	—a)

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-right; x) pruta per one Dollar.

Sydney Davis Cup Venue

The venue of the 1954 Davis Cup challenge round will be Sydney, it was decided at the annual conference of the Lawn Tennis Association of Australia.

The conference agreed to send a team of seven players overseas in 1954 with Harry Hopman as captain and manager. The team will comprise Lewis Hoad, Ken Rosewall, Mervyn Rose, Rex Hartwig, Ron Emerson, Neale Fraser and Ashley Cooper.

Cooper and Emerson, regarded as future Australian Davis Cup players, will be making their first overseas trip. Emerson, 18, was runner-up this year to Britain's Billy Knight in the Australian junior nationals, and Cooper, 17, is regarded as one of Australia's most promising singles prospects.

The team will fly from Australia on May 8 and return after playing in the Pacific Southwest tournament in America in September.

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YOUNG AMERICAN woman, recent arrival, interested in settling here, seeks position. Tel Aviv, graduate B.A.; qualified, experienced teacher, knowledge of Hebrew, typing. No.22970, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
RUBBER expert, also sponge mixtures and retreading, seeks position. Top-grade references. Write: CL.22969, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
COOK, independent, good references, specialising in cold dishes, desserts, seeks position. Arrangement of parties, individual cooking lessons. Low salary. Write: CL. 22967, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.
CLERK commercial training, bookkeeping, experienced customs clearer, Hebrew, English, German, seeks position. Phone 28480, Tel Aviv afternoons or write No. 22973, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Vehicles

CARS, all types bought and sold. "Austro," 8, Michaelis, 14 Petah Tikva, Rd., Tel. 66206, Tel Aviv.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 407 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.8, 48.9 & 223 M.

FIRST PROGRAMME
News: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News), 8 a.m. 2.15 & 6.30 p.m. Turkish: 11.30 p.m.
8.30 a.m. Service. 8.35 Exercise. 8.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.10 Morning Melodies (R). 7.45 Oriental Music (R). 8.30 Music (R). 9.00 Service from the Anglican Church, Nazareth. 10.30 Close Down.
12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 Housewives' Corner. 12.50 Requests (R). 1.45 Break for Music (R). 3.00 Close Down.
4.00 p.m. Siesta (R). 4.40 Harpsichord Recital: Reuben Jacoby. 5.00 Tea Time Music (R). 5.45 Children's Hour. 7.00 Kol Yisrael Orchestra, Conductor: Hanan Schlesinger: The Enchanted Lake (Liadow); "Swan Lake" Suite (Tschaikowsky). 7.30 Talk. 7.40 Interlude (R). 7.45 "What's New in Science." 8.00 "Wells of Work". 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Conductor: Walter Susskind. Overture Symphony No. 9 (Mahler). 10.00 Vocal Recital: Lotte Lawfer. 10.20 Variety. 11.05 Abba Eban's speech at the Security Council. 11.45 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
468, 229, 216, 48.9 M.
English News: 1.45 p.m. 10.15 p.m. 4.00 p.m. Music for Sunday (R). 4.40 Chess. 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.20 Story. 5.35 Cantoral Recordings. 5.45 Talmud Lesson. 6.15 Close Down.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR (33.8, 34.9 & 468 M.): French: 6.30 p.m. Ladino: 7.00 p.m. Yiddish: 7.30 p.m.
KOL ZION LAGOLA (33.8 M.): 11.15 News. 11.22 Personal Column. 11.30 "Showing the Way".
ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 216, 235 & 229 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 6.55 Entrance Ticket. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.45 Sports. 8.00 I.A.F. Band. 8.20 News. 8.45 Evening Tunes. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.
B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (34.60; 34.92; 30.53; 25.90 M.): 6.30-7.00 p.m. News, News Talk, Echoes from the World.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA
TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 8.15 p.m.
Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 8.15 p.m.
HAIFA "ARMON"
Thursday, Feb 25, at 9 p.m.
TOSCA
Opera in 3 acts by Puccini with
Edith Della Pergola
(as Tosca)
Guest Singer of the STAATSOPER, Vienna.
Tickets: TEL AVIV: Sella, 47 Allenby; Kanaf 15 Allenby; "Rosco," 93 Dizengoff and at the Habimah Box Office.
HAIFA: Ginsburg's Office.

PHYSICAL SOCIETY OF ISRAEL
FOUNDERS MEETING
April 12—13, 1954
TECHNION, HAIFA
Call for Papers
Contributed original papers dealing with physics research and teaching methods in all fields are solicited. Maximum time for presentation 15 minutes. For each paper to be presented, an abstract containing not more than 200 words must be submitted, not later than March 13, 1954 to Dr. M. Chvalov, Department of Physics, Technion, Haifa.

SKAL
All Members are cordially invited to attend a
LUNCHEON MEETING
which will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1954, at 1 p.m. at the E.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.
The Hon. H. W. Bullock, Chargé d'Affaires of the Australian Legation in Tel Aviv, will lecture on:
TOURISM in AUSTRALIA
SKAL CLUB,
Tel. 5217/18, Tel Aviv.

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Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	47	6	14	14
Tiberias	56	11	22	22
Haifa Port	55	9	20	20
Natanya	71	8	18	19
Tel Aviv Port	80	9	17	18
Lydda Airport	64	6	20	21
Jerusalem	57	6	15	15
Beersheba	53	4	20	21
Eilat	55	9	21	23

FORECAST: Cloudy, with local light rain later.

*A) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

* * *

ABOUT 50 UNEMPLOYED WORKERS demonstrated at the Ministry of Labour in the Tel Aviv Kirya on Friday. A committee of five of the demonstrators was received by a Ministry official who promised to forward their claims to his superiors.

* * *

A POSTMAN, Akiva Zvibak, of Tel Aviv, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment by the Tel Aviv District Court on Friday for stealing three parcels from the mails. **A YEAR'S** imprisonment was imposed by the Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court on Friday on Arieh Zimerman, 30, for collecting radio licence fees from private homes while impersonating a Post Office official.

* * *

FOR POSSESSING 4.8 GRAMS of hashish, Eliahu Bibi, a cook at the Talpiot *ma'bara* in Jerusalem, was detained by police on Friday.

* * *

FIVE MOSLEM RESIDENTS of Ramle applied to the local Rabbinical Council on Thursday, asking to be admitted to the Jewish faith. Their applications are to be forwarded to the Chief Rabbinate.

* * *

A MEMORIAL meeting for Port Police Inspector S. Alfassi, who died on duty at sea last year, will be held in the Haifa cemetery at 11 a.m. today.

Cultural Level of Druze Community Raised in Israel

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITIM). — The cultural level of the Druze Community has risen considerably as a result of its social contacts and traditional friendship with its Jewish neighbours and of the Compulsory Education Law, a Druze student said here yesterday evening.

He was Kamal Kassam, a student at the Hebrew University who was lecturing to a Histadrut-sponsored meeting at Beit Brenner.

The 20,000 Israel Druze live in 14 mountain villages in Galilee and on Mt. Carmel, he said. The Community always chose hilltops as the site of their homes for defence purposes; they were a martial people who throughout their history had always been attacked and had always managed to beat off their attackers.

The Druze were also a religious people and even though, with the establishment of the State of Israel, secular leaders had come to the fore, these needed the full support of the religious leaders to hold their positions. They are a monogamous people, with a monotheistic religion, acknowledging Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, as their prophet.

There were many theories about the origins of his people, Mr. Kassam said, and they were variously traced back by historians and scientists to Persians or Kurds. One Druze authority claims that they are descended from Jewish tribes in Egypt who intermarried with Persians.

T.A. Takes The Sun

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — The warm weather today brought the first groups of early bathers to the seashore here where bathing is still banned due to sewage pollution.

The beach was as crowded as on a day in July. The seashore between Herbert Samuel Promenade and the port is untidy and littered.

The broken cement walls of a swimming pool built by Mr. J. Gradel, co-owner of the Nordau Plaza Hotel, add to the unattractive appearance. Two piers were built into the sea, but were no match for the winter waves and cracked in many places. Children climbing on the scaffolding at one part of the inclining cement wall are in imminent danger of falling onto the rocks beneath.

Mizrahi Groups Hit N.Y. Demonstration

NEW YORK, Saturday (INA). — The New York Yiddish papers yesterday carried large advertisements signed by Mizrahi and Hapoel Hamizrahi denouncing last Monday's demonstration in front of the Israel Consulate and calling on all Rabbis to preach sermons against the harmful actions of this "inconsequential group."

Girl Killed by Smoke

Twelve-year-old Rina Siton was asphyxiated by smoke from a stove in the bathroom of her home in the Nahlat Sheva quarter of Jerusalem on Thursday evening. The coroner has ordered an investigation. *(ITIM)*

Franca Maria Comes From Suez Untouched

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Saturday. — The 250-ton Italian m.s. Franca Maria arrived here with a cargo of 126 tons of frozen meat and 20 tons of hides from Massawa yesterday evening.

The vessel sailed from Massawa last Saturday and passed through the Suez Canal without difficulties, the Possidon Company, her agents, reported.

After unloading the cargo tomorrow, the ship is due to sail to Port Said to pick up 120 tons of meat and 20 tons of hides which were confiscated from her on her way through the Suez Canal about six weeks ago. The ship is transporting meat for the Incode company.

Tomorrow, the s.s. Richard Borchard is expected here with 100 tons of coffee and a quantity of other cargo from Holland. The coffee was transhipped from Uganda. The m.s. Mari Antonia is also due here tomorrow with about 200 tons of meat from Eritrea.

The s.s. Pan is due to take 2,600 tons of potash and 600 tons of cement to South Africa next Thursday.

J'lem Gets IL.60,000 Towards Salaries

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Jerusalem Municipality received IL. 60,000 from the Ministry of Interior on Friday, in answer to Mayor Y. Kariv's request for a loan of IL.100,000 to help pay municipal salaries for January. The District Representative, Dr. A. Biran, intimated to Mr. Kariv that no more funds would be forthcoming.

Deputy Mayor E. Eliachar, in charge of the city's finances, has declared on several occasions that IL.100,000 would be required for both February and March to close the gap between revenue from rates and expenditure on administration.

About half the Municipal employees have been paid for last month, although according to a previous agreement, all wages should have been paid by last Friday.

Sanitation workers have not yet been issued with rain-wear as promised in the settlement of the recent strike. They nevertheless went to work in last-week's heavy downpour.

Estimates Required

All local authorities, the Jerusalem Municipality not excepted, have been asked to include in their 1954-55 budgets an estimate of expenses for preparing voters' registers for the municipal elections scheduled for next year. This has no bearing on the Jerusalem City Council demand for immediate elections, it was explained. The District Representative informed the Council on Friday that the Minister of Interior was investigating the matter, but it awaits discussion at Cabinet level.

The Opposition Councillors have asked the District representative to withhold his approval from the Coalition vote transferring the Mayor's chief powers and duties to his three Deputies. The Opposition contend that this vote was invalid on certain legal grounds. Endorsement by the District Representative is needed before the Coalition vote becomes operative, as it was taken after three consecutive meetings without a quorum.

Burg Asks Clemency For Stamp Cheat

A plea for clemency for Elazar Acteret, sentenced to a year's imprisonment for using a cancelled stamp on a letter, has been made by the Minister of Posts, Dr. Joseph Burg, to the President and the Minister of Justice. The plea was made on the eve of Dr. Burg's departure for Europe and South America on behalf of the Development Loan.

In his reply to the Minister's request, the President stated that he could not make use of clemency-granting powers at present since an appeal made by Mr. Aderet was pending in the Courts.

Mr. Aderet has been released pending his appeal.

Driver on IL.2,000 Bail After 3 Soldiers' Death

HAIFA, Saturday. — Yehuda Orshanski, 58, who drove into a column of marching soldiers on the Haifa-Tel Aviv highway near Tirat Hacarmel last Monday night, was released on IL.2,000 bail by Magistrate Y. Neuman here yesterday. As a result of the accident, three soldiers died and 12 were injured. Orshanski himself was also injured.

Orshanski has been charged with negligent driving in trying to overtake the marching column while there were vehicles approaching from the opposite direction. He has also been charged with driving at a speed dangerous under the circumstances.

Woman Held in US Posed as Twin Sister

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — "Esther Katz," the Ramat Gan woman held in New York on a charge of smuggling diamonds worth over $100,000, is not Esther but her twin sister, Ruth Cohen, who used Esther's passport to leave Israel on a free El Al flight to New York.

This was discovered today by the Economic Police who, while questioning the Katz family following the news of "Esther's" detention in New York, found her in bed in her Ramat Gan home in the last months of pregnancy.

In consideration of her condition, she was not moved but released in bond under surveillance, while her husband, Hananya Katz, an El Al employee, and her father, Yehiel Fishel Katz, were detained and held in custody.

Ruth Cohen was arrested in New York on Thursday after customs officials found on her person four small packages of diamonds valued at between $125,000 and $200,000. She had arrived aboard an El Al plane from London.

Following the arrest today of Hananya and Yehiel Katz the police communicated with the American police through the Israel Embassy in the U.S. and have already received a first report on the circumstances of Ruth Cohen's arrest in New York. Details were not revealed here.

It appears that "Esther Katz's" story upon arrival in New York that she was given the packages by "a stranger" in London and was asked to hand them over to another "stranger" in New York for $100, without being aware of their contents, is unfounded.

Hananya Katz has been detained for illegally arranging for his sister-in-law's departure for the U.S. Ruth Cohen left for New York with the passport of Esther Katz, under the pretext of visiting an uncle. Hananya Katz allegedly obtained a free ticket for her saying that she was his wife, and using his privilege as an El Al worker.

The Economic Police are continuing their investigation.

It is believed that following the discovery of the alleged smuggling attempt police may be on the tracks of an international ring of diamond smugglers operating between Israel, Britain and the U.S.

Six More Held As Smuggling Suspects

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITIM). —The Economic Police detained here on Thursday six local merchants who are suspected of being connected with the extensive smuggling of textiles uncovered this week.

The names have been withheld Up to now 18 merchants have been detained in connection with the smuggled textiles, while police continue to investigate.

High Court Gets Appeal Against Own Ruling

The High Court of Justice is to be composed of five justices on Thursday at the special request of the Attorney General. He is appealing against a previous ruling of the Court that the right of expropriation given to the Minister of Finance under the Emergency Regulations (Finance) applies only to residents of Israel and not to persons residing abroad.

The case arises from two orders *nisi* given against the Government in 1952 on the application of Mr. B. Landa, Dr. A. Weinberg, and others.

The Court will be composed of Justices Agranat, Berenson, Goitein, Landau and Silberg.

Jail for Bribery

Bribery must be uprooted by severe prison terms, since a fine is not a sufficient deterrent, the Supreme Court stressed on Friday when it confirmed a two-year prison sentence passed by the Haifa District Court on a food inspector.

The Inspector, Ya'acov Lachovsky, 58, was found guilty by the Haifa Court of receiving an IL.130 bribe from the owner of the Martef Balfour Cafe in Haifa, on the understanding that he would withdraw a complaint against the owner who had served meat on a day it was forbidden.

(See 'Law Reports' Tomorrow)

Foreign Visas Given Only in Person

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — Visas to countries represented by diplomatic missions here will henceforth be granted only to persons making direct personal application to the Consulate Chancellery concerned. This decision was taken unanimously at a recent meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, held under the chairmanship of the Acting dean of the Corps, French Ambassador Pierre Gilbert.

A statement issued to the Press yesterday reads:

"The Diplomatic Corps, indignant at the defamatory campaign embarked upon by certain Israel newspapers concerning the alleged traffic in visas, and desirous of safeguarding the interests of the public by suppressing the very pretext for such rumours, has unanimously decided to refuse any application for a visa, of any nature, which is presented to the various Chancelleries by a travel agency or any other professional intermediary.

"Any person wishing to obtain a visa of any nature must present himself in person to the Chancellery concerned; must himself fill in the required forms; and must himself pay the fees as demanded by the Government concerned, without discrimination of race or religion."

3 Tots Found After 7-Hour Search

REHOVOT, Saturday. — Three infants were returned to their homes yesterday evening by police after a seven-hour search.

The children, Yisrael Abram, 6, 2, Itzhak Gershon, 5 and Shmuel Megrin, 4, were missed early in the morning by their parents in Shchunat Hamizrah in Rishon Lezion. The parents searched for them until noon when they notified police.

About 20 policemen, headed by Mr. I. Steinberg, Commander of the Coastal District, started a wide search.

By 3.30 p.m. Yisrael Abram, 6, was found wandering near Be'er Tuvia *ma'bara*, three kilometres from his home.

The two other children, who must have lost their tiny playmate on their way, were found at 7 p.m. by a taxi driver, Mr. Zacharia Damti, of Rehovot. They were walking along the Nes Ziona-Rehovot road near the entrance to Kfar Aharon.

Police, who tracked the route of the children, found that they had covered eight kilometres. They walked through Kibbutz Netzer, near Be'er Ya'acov, through Shikun Ness Ziona to the point were they were picked up by the driver.

Drowned Child Sought

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITIM). — Dozens of policemen and civilians continued to search yesterday and today for the body of five-year-old Ya'acov Misrahi, who drowned in Wadi Musrara here on Thursday.

The search centred in the Yarkon river, since police believe that the child's body was washed down the wadi into the Yarkon.

Mapam M.K.s Urge Labour Coalition

HAIFA, Saturday. — A vast overflow audience heard Mr. M. Erem, and Mr. Y. Hazan, Mapam Knesset Members, review the political situation in the Ora cinema here this morning.

Both speakers strongly attacked the "new-old Government" whose only virtue, they claimed, was the fact that it was "not headed by Ben Gurion."

Mr. Hazan said that the working masses wanted a progressive government with the two Labour parties at its head. "We are not afraid of the fight for such a government, and will continue our uncompromising opposition to the new Government," he said. At the same time Mapam would continue to bear its share of the heavy burden of strengthening the country's economy and security.

He called on the workers to rally around Mapam in order to force Mapai to stop its "unholy union with the party of profiteers." Mapam stood for full employment, true neutrality and the exploitation of all working strength for productive purposes he said.

Mr. Erem declared that the new Coalition was divided on the budget, on municipal policies and tax systems, and no prophet was needed to see that it would shortly fail.

Alon Scores Mapam For Breaking Off Gov't Talks

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Saturday. — Hakibbutz Hameuhad supported the continuation of coalition negotiations with Mapai because it believed in the possibility of their success and because the country was in a state of emergency similar to that of the War of Liberation.

This statement was made at Ashdot Ya'acov today by Mr. Yigael Alon, former Palmach Commander, at a District Conference of Hakibbutz Hameuhad.

Ending negotiations by the "mechanical majority" of the Hashomer Hatzair faction in Mapam had been a mistake in principle and of strategy, Mr. Alon said.

Mapam should have proved by its deeds its will to cooperate in the coalition. From the technical point of view, Mapai should have been tested to see whether it honestly wanted a coalition with Mapam, with or without the General Zionists.

Speaking of the quarrel within Mapam on taking Communists into the Israel-U.S.S.R. Friendship League, he said that Hakibbutz Hameuhad had decided almost unanimously not to cooperate with the Communists in the League because the latter intended to use it to vilify Mapam and the whole country.

The Kibbutz Hameuhad was prepared to enter a League in which all parties, bodies and men, who honestly want friendship with the U.S.S.R. would be represented. Hashomer Hatzair's decision to take the Communists into the League "may be the straw that will break the camel's back," he warned.

High Russian Order For Atom Scientists

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — Atomic experts were among 68 Soviet scientists who last night received from Soviet President Klimenti Voroshilov the Order of Lenin, Russia's highest civilian award, TASS reports.

Among those who received the Order were Academician Eugene Varga, the economist who has been predicting a major American economic recession and saying that a "crisis of overproduction" has already started in the U.S.

Academician A. I. Alikhanov is one of two Armenian brothers who are Russia's acknowledged experts on cosmic rays. In 1943 both received Stalin Prizes for their work which is closely related to atomic research. They have a superbly equipped laboratory on a mountain in Armenia.

Another scientist to be awarded the Order of Lenin is Professor Alexander Vinogradov, a geochemist who has also previously won a Stalin Prize for scientific achievements. In 1947 M. Vinogradov was quoted by Moscow Radio as saying that radioactive elements were being used in Russia to increase the yield of rubber plants and sugar beet.

An Order of Lenin was also awarded to Academician Trofim Lysenko, famous for his theories of biological development and heredity which are backed by the Soviet state and rejected as unscientific by almost all Western scientists.

Others honoured with the Order include Academician A.N. Nesmeyanov, President of USSR Academy of Sciences, Academician Ivan Bardin, a leading metallurgist, and philosopher Georgi Alexandrov.

Like Varga, Alexandrov was some years ago in hot water for alleged heretical views. He was charged with giving too much credit to Western philosophers in a book he had written and was ordered to rewrite it to suit the party line.

Lung Cancer Linked To Smoking in Britain

LONDON, Saturday (Reuter). — A British committee of experts has decided after a three-year study that there is a relationship between smoking and cancer of the lung, the House of Commons was told on Friday.

The Health Minister, Mr. Iain McLeod, in a written reply to a question, said the committee had issued a warning that "the risk of cancer increases with the amount smoked, particularly of cigarettes."

Mr. McLeod added that although "the statistical evidence points to smoking as a factor in lung cancer, there is so far no firm evidence of the way in which smoking may cause lung cancer or of the extent to which it does so."

The tobacco industry had offered £250,000 for research to the Medical Research Council, Mr. McLeod said.

SUSPENDED.—The Philippines on Thursday decided to suspend international flights of Philippine Airlines after hearing reports that they suffer heavy losses despite a government subsidy.

SWEDE KAYOES 5 IN BID FOR PEACE

STOCKHOLM, Saturday (Reuter). — The Swedish Foreign Ministry has been considering what it can do about a Swedish "giant with the soul of a child" who reportedly knocked out five East Berlin policemen in a bid to talk peace with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov.

"The Giant" is Albert Hilding Kinnberg, a 38-year old businessman. The Foreign Ministry said today its Berlin Consulate-General had reported that Russian police had arrested him on a charge of trying to force his way into the Soviet Embassy in East Berlin during the Big Four Ministers conference.

Kinnberg's mother, Mrs. Margot Rodatz Kinnberg, declared here tonight: "My son has been misunderstood. He only wanted to talk with Mr. Molotov and urge him to work for peace. He never had any plans to make an attempt on his life.

"My son had shown some interest in Communism but he was critical of the Russians."

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NOTICE
We hereby wish to notify all our members and contributors that
MRS. MIRIAM BECKMAN
has ceased to work for our institution as collector. Mrs. Beckman's place has been filled by other collectors. The public is asked not to make any payments to our collectors unless shown a suitable authorization from the management of this institution.
Linat Hazedek, Haifa

THE ISRAEL PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA

YOUTH CONCERT No. 2
TEL AVIV:
Tomorrow, Mon., Feb. 15, "Ohel Shem" Hall at 5 p.m.
Conductor & Soloist:
WALTER SUSSKIND
Ov. "Prometheus" — *Beethoven*
Concerto for Piano & Orchestra in D-minor — *Mozart*
March — *Cavellitzer*
Symphony in C-Major — *Bizet*

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT No. 5
TEL AVIV:
Tonight, Sun., Feb. 14 — Workers
Tues., Feb. 16 — Series "2"
Thurs., Feb. 18 — Series "3"
JERUSALEM
Wednesday, Feb. 17, at 9 p.m., Edison Hall.

Former Cyprus Inmates Observe Camps' End

TEL AVIV, Saturday (ITIM). — Several hundred former inmates of the Cyprus concentration camps gathered at the Ohel Hall here last night to mark the fifth anniversary of the liquidation of the camps.

Cyprus was used by the Mandatory authorities as the detention area for "illegal" Jewish immigrants seized on their way to Palestine. The camps were liquidated and their inmates brought to Israel after the War of Independence.

Everything Here Interests Holland

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Saturday. — "Everything connected with the young State of Israel interests Holland," M. Gideon Boissevain, the Netherlands Minister, stated here yesterday at the weekly Commercial and Industrial Club luncheon.

The affinity between the Dutch and the people of Israel was centuries old and was based on the common cultural inheritance of the Bible, M. Boissevain said. The Minister saw a parallel between Holland's "miraculous" reconstruction after World War II and the development tasks of Israel. The use of modern methods and facilities in developing Israel, similar to the methods used in Holland's rehabilitation, give grounds to optimism, he said.

Israel's industrial development would perhaps be much easier if the country were part of a larger economic unit, but that seems impossible, M. Boissevain said. Even so, he was sure that Israel was heading towards industrial expansion. Holland would be commercially interested, he added, willing to import from Israel phosphates and potash, in addition to the present main imports of citrus and textiles.

At the same time, Holland is interested in intensifying her commercial interests in Israel through exports, communications and banking, the Netherlands Minister said. Immigration from Holland to Israel is in line with official Dutch policy of encouraging emigration because of Holland "s great density of population. Remittances of funds from Holland to Israel would include some heirless Jewish property.

Even though Israel has a long way to go, M. Boissevain concluded, and lacked many things, with, he hinted, peace on the social front one of them, he again reiterated his optimism in Israel's future because of the presence here of "several elements for a healthy development, the principal ones being: an indomitable will to succeed, and the necessity of not failing."

On Sale
the December 1953 Issue
of the outstanding French monthly magazine
"PREUVES"
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THE HAIFA ART GALLERY
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Exhibition of Paintings
BY
EMANUEL ROMANO (GLICENSTEIN)
Today, Sunday, Feb. 14, 1954, at 6 p.m.
44 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.
★
EMANUEL ROMANO'S EXHIBITION WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL MARCH 14, 1954.

Personal Notices

Our sincere condolences to our colleague
Dr. FRANZ STERN
on the death of his father
OTTO STERN
The Staff of the
JAF-ORA FACTORY, Rehovot

We deeply regret to announce the death of our beloved husband, father and grandfather
ALFRED LESSER,
(Ramot Hashavim)
ERNA LESSER AND FAMILY
The funeral will take pace at Ramot Hashavim on Sunday, 14.2.54, at 11 a.m.

OPEN DECLARATION

In response to the statement of the Minister of Communications at the Press Conference on February 8, 1954, regarding his proposal of raising fares of our transport services, we would like to publish the following facts:—

1. The calculations made in April 1953 and which the Government used as a basis for increasing fares by 18 per cent were not correct. The fact is that they did not cover current expenses and led to losses even during summer months which are known to be a record income period in traffic.

2. The 3% mentioned in the Minister's statement to the Press were granted to cover losses incurred at time of negotiations prior to the raise of fares in April 1953. It is not correct that any reserves out of the above mentioned 3 per cent or from the rounding of figures, remained to cover the rise of costs which set in immediately with the former rise of fares. In fact, these measures were rendered useless owing to the decrease in income and the increase of costs. Consequently large losses were incurred, even then.

3. The use of tickets at reduced rates was not much favoured immediately after the rise in fares; but later the demand grew from month to month and finally took on remarkable proportions.

4. Indeed, we did reject the Minister's proposal to discontinue basing the rise in the present fares on inflated expenses, as done up till now, a practice regarded by the Minister as a "Cost Plus" system. In our opinion, it is impossible on the one hand to require us to introduce improvements, and the addition of buses to alleviate the crowding and to shorten queues, and on the other hand, not to reckon with the expenses incurred by the additional buses, manpower, fuel, etc. However, even if the Minister's proposal to base the rise in the present fares only on the higher cost-of-living is accepted, it will not cover all the price increases incurred since April 1953.

5. Efficiency and Economy

There is no other enterprise in the country working under maximum strain as efficiently and economically as we do. We do not believe any other organizational system of our concerns will attain more efficiency and as economically. As loyal citizens of the State, we wish the whole country would work on the same level of efficiency and thrift.

6. Salaries to Members of the Cooperatives

It is incorrect that we are granting cost-of-living above the Histadrut rate or any cost-of-living scale other than the one current in the country. According to the Minister's statement, our salaries amount to IL.300 per month and we fail to understand why the term "salary" should include also social conditions, holiday bonus, uniform, convalescence allowance, etc., which are not included when stating the salaries of any worker in the country. An equivalent salary, and even a higher one, is paid by many firms and institutions without causing any public controversy. The 84% rate for social allowances mentioned by the Minister does not exceed the rate of social allowances granted by firms such as Solel Boneh, the Port Authority, the Palestine Electric Corporation, Histadrut industrial concerns, and many other companies.

7. Overtime, Lodging and Board Expenses

We were surprised that the Minister found it necessary to include in our salaries payments for overtime, lodging and board. This is never done by local concerns or institutions. We wish to point out that the 40 hours overtime per month stated by the Minister, is the maximum permitted and not an average per member. There are also many members who do not work any overtime because of physical or other reasons. Needless to say they are therefore not paid any overtime.

8. Depreciation Fund.

What has been published in the press following the Minister's press conference, that the cooperatives have not carried out the agreement with regard to allocations to the Depreciation Fund, is utterly without foundation. At one of the recent meetings with the Minister of Communications and his assistants, the Minister declared that we had carried out our side of the agreement in full.

9. Income Tax on the Membership Bonus

What has been published by the press in the Minister's name, that "if the Membership Bonus would have been regarded as a company Dividend it would be liable for payment of Income Tax at the rate of 50%—while if paid as now, together with the salaries, we receive 5% of the share's nominal value tax free" is definitely untrue but all to the contrary. If the Membership bonus was regarded as Dividend our concerns would not have had to pay on them any income tax, as this profit would have been absorbed by past and actual losses —while, when paying the Membership Bonus with the salaries, the members pay on them Income Tax at the full rate.

10. What, then, is the argument between us and the Ministry in connection with the proposed rise in fares, and what keeps us from accepting the Minister's proposal?

As stated above, the Minister claims the right to institute the cost-of-living rate as the only basis for this rise. But in practice even this system of calculation cannot cover all the increased costs, as will be explained further.

The Ministry's calculations do not take into consideration the following facts:

1) The introduction of tickets at reduced prices. The Ministerial Committee for Economic Affairs by approving increased fares has obliged us to introduce tickets at reduced prices of a new type and system. These tickets, as proposed, will be on a weekly basis, at a reduction of 25% and will be valid at fixed hours of the day during peak hours of travel to and from places of work. It is self-understood that the introduction of such tickets will considerably drop the intended increase by at least 2-3%. We were told that this is intended to keep the rise from affecting the Cost-of-Living Index.

On the other hand, mass travelling during the fixed hours, which are nevertheless the peak hours in traffic, will certainly be increased considerably and an additional burden will be put on our services without our having sufficient vehicles to cope with it. Those in favour of this system take example from other countries, and this is their mistake. Our country is restricted by its foreign currency resources and cannot afford the introduction of systems which would require allocations of foreign currency needed now for increasing the number of vehicles available. Differences of opinion and misunderstanding between transport workers and the passenger public will surely result from the introduction of such tickets.

2) Rise in the basic salaries and wages of hired labour following grade promotions in accordance with a resolution and demand from the Workers Union.

3) Cover of losses which have reached immense proportions during the extended period of negotiations, although a promise was made by the Minister, when starting negotiations, to consider this point on conclusion of the negotiations.

4) A decrease in the revenue during the recent months by at least 10%.

5) Expenses involved in the purchase of new vehicles and the need of additional manpower for the introduction of extended communication plans and service improvement in the existing network.

When taking into account the above mentioned points which are so essential to the communications project, the rise should be of 25% at least. It is worth mentioning that there is no other service in the country showing as low a rise in cost as travel fares. Travel fares in most of our transport services show a rise of only 2-4 times as high as in 1939, thus placing them among the cheapest commodities in the country to date.

In the light of the above facts and considering the stunning attitude towards the needs and welfare of an enterprise that has been the object of physical and financial efforts until it has reached its present state, and our worry for the livelihood of the 5,000 workers of the concerns involved, including hundreds of ex-soldiers and invalids who have been absorbed in these enterprises through the Ministry of Defence; and our consciousness of the fate of these essential enterprises, we shall be compelled to take hold of the last weapon left to a working public under such circumstances for defending its sacred rights and interests and to demonstrate against the policy which may in future destroy all the above mentioned achievements, by SUSPENSION OF OUR TRAVELLING SERVICES.

We are well aware of the difficulties caused by such an action and it is our strongest wish to avoid it. We have therefore appealed to the Ministry of Communications, and we hereby strengthen our appeal by this open declaration with the intention of reaching results to the interests and benefit of all concerned and to avoid the necessity of our members making use of the weapon of a suspension of transport. If our demands will not be complied with until Monday, February 15, 1954, and our appeal be rejected, a warning suspension of our services will take place on the morrow, Tuesday, February 16, 1954, between 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

It is our hope that the Government will respond favourably to our endeavours.

We trust that the objective opinion of the public will support us in our struggle to maintain this essential service for the benefit of the country.

EGGED (ESHED) DAN HAMEKASHER

February 12, 1954.

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Birth of a New Middle East Pact

'Israel Has Nothing to Fear' Say Turks

By DAVID ROY

ANKARA. —

UNTIL a week ago Turkish officials denied all reports of a projected pact with Pakistan. They might have gone on denying to this day, had not Washington broadcast the details for all the world to hear. Today, Ankara's main job is to preserve the news from being exaggerated or falsely interpreted.

The idea of such a pact seems to have originated with Mr. Avra Warren, then U.S. Ambassador to Pakistan, some two years ago, and is said to have interested Karachi. The partisans of an "India First" policy in Washington, however, were firmly opposed to sponsoring an agreement that might throw Nehru into the Communist orbit, and Warren lost his post in the bitter fight that followed.

As American disappointment with Nehru's policies grew, and as it became clear that some alliance would have to be substituted for the ill-fated Middle Eastern Defence Organization project, Warren's conceptions won credit with the new U.S. Administration. His appointment as Ambassador to Turkey last autumn, replacing Mr. McGhee, the ideologist of MEDO, meant the beginning of a new American policy in the Middle East.

Ankara's reception of the new State Department plans was favourable. Fully disappointed in the Arabs, the Turks were looking for new partners. Past relations with Pakistan had not always been good: her first Ambassador to Ankara, Mir Bechir Ahmet, had made himself unpopular through his pro-religious and pan-Islamic activities. But a very important step in the *rapprochement* of the two countries was taken when Gulam Mohammed, Governor General of Pakistan, visited Turkey.

In an unexpected speech at Ankara University, Gulam convinced the Turks that his country was slowly going the way of Ataturk and that the influence of the *mullas* (religious leaders) was decreasing. He also made it clear that Pakistan does not believe in neutralism, is disappointed with Arab policy, and is ready to cooperate with Turkey and the West to resist Soviet expansion.

No Arab Potential

Now that a new government, somewhat more pro-Western and less Pan-Islamic in its tendencies, had been formed in Karachi, Turkish officials, and Turkish public opinion as well, were able to contrast Pakistan, as a real potential ally, with the Arab countries which could never create a real military force. Now that Mossadegh had fallen in Iran, there were also hopes for a real continuous front stretching from Karachi to Erzerum, sometimes in the future. Moreover, when the Turkish Foreign Minister visited Baghdad last year, some Iraqi leaders, and Nuri Said in particular, had expressed an interest in such a front, and it was welcome news to the Turks, anxious to protect their southern flank.

Turkish soldiers on parade

British Opposition

After Gulam Mohammed had announced his country's desire to collaborate with Ankara, the Americans and the Turks set out to elaborate the terms of a possible agreement, taking account of several prerequisites. The projected pact had to be flexible enough to allow the inclusion of additional partners; it had to be compatible with the Balkan Pact and with NATO; above all, it had to allay British oppostion, which stemmed from several reasons:

- Unwillingness to increase the suspicions of Soviet Russia just before the opening of the Berlin Conference;
- Fear of Nehru's reaction, which could precipitate him into the arms of China;
- The feeling that the Arabs may be driven to a further step toward neutralism;
- Suspicion of increased American influence, not only in Pakistan, but especially in Iraq, prospective third partner in the alliance.

Although the question had not been discussed thoroughly at Bermuda, it is a matter of record that Mr. Eden overcame his apprehensions at his very first meeting with Mr. Dulles in Berlin, even offering his assistance in getting Iraq into the proposed pact. No adequate reason can be given for this unexpected about-face, and it has met with some scepticism in American and Turkish circles. Be that as it may, the discussions could now proceed. Gulam Mohammed had made it clear that his country would await Turkish proposals, and it is most unfortunate that, before these had been made, Washington had announced the progress of negotiations. The Pakistanis felt that something was being "sprung" on them, and that they were being treated somewhat like children; it was not easy to convince them that they were not notified of the American and Turkish projects merely because all obstacles had not been removed.

Negotiations Begun

Now that Pakistan has been calmed, it is believed here that the negotiations, now begun in Karachi and to be continued in Ankara, will be completed soon. The draft will then be submitted to NATO in Paris, and the Pact is expected to be signed in April at the latest.

"Important political consequences" are expected here from the agreement, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry told us, stressing the word *political*. Military consequences appear distant as yet, for Iran remains neutral, and Pakistan is still poorly armed. But the military cooperation which appears so far-off today, may some day be real and effective.

Meanwhile Turkey, in the eyes of the State Department and of the Pentagon, gains immeasurably in importance, with all the bearing this may have on increased military and economic aid. A new pole of attraction is being created, and several Middle-Eastern countries may gravitate toward it. The Arab states which refused to participate in MEDO because it was entirely a Western conception, may be differently disposed toward an arrangement in which imperialistic influence is less evident.

These results will not be immediate. "We know that there is an abyss between the mass of the people in Iraq and leaders like Nuri Said," a Turkish official said. "He may want to break with the Arab League and enter the new system, but the people are not ready for such a step and we know it. Now we shall make the first move — the treaty with Pakistan."

The official continued:

"No aspect of collaboration between Turkey and Pakistan could harm Israel. On the contrary, we may expect better understanding of her problems in Karachi from now on. While they probably will not recognize Israel, in order not to offend the Arabs, Pakistani officials privately but quite openly say that both Pakistan and the Arabs should recognize her and benefit from normal diplomatic relations.

"If Iraq enters the system and receives arms from the United States Turkey will not modify her position regarding Israel," the official affirmed, and no concessions would be made in order to attract Iraq. "On the contrary, Iraq's intransigency may thus be toned down. At any rate, it is too early to speak of this, as no one can predict whether Iraq will enter the new system. Israel need not worry, for Turkey is working and will continue to work for peace and security in the entire Middle East," the Turkish spokesman concluded.

The Week in the Knesset

Preparing for Major Decisions

By GERDA LUFT

IN its second week under the leadership of the new Government, the Knesset is deep in preparations for major decisions. The long discussion on the abolition of the death penalty is about to be concluded. The Minister of Justice has proposed and explained changes in legal procedure. And the new budget is to be tabled during the coming week.

The voting on the abolition of the death penalty may bring some dramatic last-minute clashes between its defenders and its opponents. The proposal has been narrowed down to cases of murder, excluding cases of treason for the time being. Nevertheless opinions remain sharply devided, and several important amendments are being prepared by members who do not agree with the Bill.

That the Knesset should turn into a "Lawyers' Forum" during the debate of the legal changes proposed by the Ministry of Justice is only as it should be. While any changes will affect all citizens who come into contact with the law courts, only those who possess sufficient knowledge of our present legal position and of foreign codes can discuss the value of such modifications. It was only fitting, therefore, that the lawyers among Knesset Members should monopolize the debate.

Comptroller's Report

The Knesset will soon receive the report of the State Comptroller on the financial year 1952/53, and will then have to consider it together with the one for 1951/52. According to present law, the Comptroller's report has been tabled with the Finance Minister's remarks on it, the Finance Committee of the House is given two months to deal with it. This period was proved insufficient, and the time is now to be fixed at four-and-a-half months.

Thus the following time-table emerges for the State Comptroller's Report. As before, he will submit it nine months after the end of the financial year, that is in January. Six weeks later, the Minister of Finance will add his remarks, and four and a half months after that, the Finance Committee will give its report to the Plenary. That should enable the Knesset to discuss the material in June. During the debate on this point, several members pointed to the necessity for preventing delay in discussions on this important material. They maintained that only prompt dealings with reports and recommendations could clear the air of wholesale accusations of inefficiency and even corruption.

If — as now seems certain — the Minister of Finance next week will table the budget for the year beginning April 1, it will be a major achievement. It is an outstanding example of the influence which criticism in the House and in the press has exerted on the Government. During the past few years, delays in the tabling of the budget made orderly work in Parliament as well as in government offices extremely difficult. This time, the budget was promised for January and will be submitted in February. Perhaps next year, the Ministry of Finance will be ready with this most important work at the proper time, that is, three months before the deadline of April 1.

Budget Time-Table

The Knesset committee has by no means an easy job in mapping out the time-table for the discussion of the budget. It must decide how much time will be allocated to the first reading, that is, to the general debate. Enough time must be left for the discussion of the economic position and workings of the various government offices, which will come in for close scrutiny both in the Plenary and in committee. There must be enough leeway too, for the Finance Committee's difficult work of sifting proposals and cutting down on expenditure wherever possible. And there must be a margin for the final reading and voting.

To fit this huge programme into the next six weeks, it may be necessary to make Wednesday a full working day for Knesset members, who so far have devoted only two-and-a-half days a week to Parliamentary activity. It is all to the good that the Knesset Committee does everything it can to make the budget debate run smoothly and does it now. Any procedure which ensures that Knesset work will proceed at a regular pace during the next six weeks is to be preferred to the last-minute race which has become the custom of the House during this period.

In his first conference with Parliamentary press correspondents, the Prime Minister mentioned a plan for appointing one of the Ministers as a "Leader of the House." This would make one member of the Cabinet responsible for keeping close relations with the Knesset, stating the viewpoint of the Cabinet, but also feeling the pulse of the House of Representatives. The plan apparently has not yet been worked out in detail. If put into practice, however, and carried out with the necessary tact and understanding, it may prove of equal benefit to the House and to the Government.

Removing Friction

In the past, relations between the Government and the Knesset have often been somewhat strained. Overburdened Ministers have felt that the demands made on their time by Knesset members were a load which they could scarcely carry in addition to their other duties. It looked sometimes as if both sides — the Cabinet and the House — were bent more on hindering than on helping one another. The appointment of a "Leader" of the House will not, of course, remove all these frictions, which are necessary to a certain extent in a democratic regime. But it might remove unnecessary frictions, and this in itself could be a big step forward.

Russia's Anti-Semitic Campaign

By HENRY SHAPIRO

STRANGE rumours persistently swept Russia between 1949 and 1952, some fantastic and others credible. They began with the arrest of the leaders of the Jewish Anti-Fascist Committee of noted writers and actors, simultaneously with the closing of all Jewish language institutions, and ended with the arrest of minor MVD officials and with Beria's own fall.

One grapevine report had it that some of the top designers, engineers and executives of the Stalin Autoplant, one of the largest motor works in the country, had been arrested. Many of them were Jews. There were rumours of much sabotage in the pharmaceutical industry where drugs were said to have been poisoned, necessitating the confiscation of huge stocks.

"And you are not afraid to see the doctor?" my housemaid said to me one morning when I informed her that I was going to the Polyclinic for foreigners for a medical check-up. I was not surprised at the question. Some of the more gullible housewives had stopped buying drugs and canned goods. Someone was spreading those rumours, and almost invariably linking them with vague stories of the arrest of Jewish doctors who had associations with America.

Whispering Campaign

The whispering campaign against Jews in the intellectual professions began in 1948 with the drive against "rootless cosmopolitans" in the theatre, literature and music. It grew in violence until 1952, when the doctors were arrested. In the meantime, the press was lashing out against "bourgeois-nationalists," cosmopolitans, speculators and embezzlers of all nationalities, but always going out of its way to emphasize Jewish names. Frightened bureaucrats began to expel Jews from the faculties of universities by using one pretext or another, usually the need to economize.

Jews had already been barred from many jobs in high Party, military and diplomatic organizations and were finding it increasingly difficult to enter the ideological professions. Things were heading for a climax when the purge of the doctors began.

The real "witch-hunt" was set off when the "murderers in white" were uncovered. The "Medical Workers," organ of the Health Ministry, and the provincial press, particularly the Ukrainian "Pravda," launched virulent campaigns of slander against almost every important medical institution in the country.

The Jews, "rootless cosmopolitans," some of them with Zionist sympathies and with cousins in America, were a ready-made classical scapegoat for Beria. The coming of Golda Myerson, Israel's first Minister to Moscow, played into Beria's hand. Soon after her arrival, a few thousand religious Jews, practically the entire religious community out of a Jewish population of half a million, escorted her from the synagogue to the Hotel Metropole. Beria was now able to argue that the Jews were loyal to and associated with a foreign "bourgeois state in the hands of Anglo-American imperialists."

Stalin on Jews

Beria's reports on Jews fell on willing ears. Stalin had had his troubles with Jewish intellectuals, so many of whom had been Trotzkyites. "They are a hopelessly petty-bourgeois people," Stalin once told a member of the American delegation to the Teheran conference. And as for spies in general, had not Stalin said something which had become almost an article of faith with every Russian Communist, namely; "as long as capitalist encirclement continues the intelligence services of the capitalist countries will try to send spies, wreckers and diversionists to the Soviet Union?"

And so, according to the popular story in Moscow today, Beria produced "spies," "plotters," "murderers in white." He sowed "panic and disorder," and campaigned on all fronts for more power. He and absolute power for his MVD were indispensable for the security of the country!

The artificially induced fears and insecurity had reached fantastic proportions by the winter of 1952 to 1953. There were rumours of unjustified shortages in factories and hospitals, and the press was filled with the daily stories of colourful, almost Homeric deeds, of crooks, embezzlers and charlatans. One Moscow paper made much ado about the picaresque theft of the grand, red fire-engines which were driven out of the factory's main gates, through Moscow's central streets, to be sold to a collective farm.

Beria argued that more security and more vigilance were required, and he was ready to provide them. And he produced his master stroke — the doctors' plot. He had dossiers and confessions to prove an Anglo-American-Jewish-Zionist conspiracy to destroy the Soviet Army. Molotov and Voroshilov, Malenkov and Kaganovich, in the popular version, were helpless against Beria's dossiers and Stalin's determination.

Seven weeks after the world had learned of the "doctors' plot," Stalin was dead. A month later, the doctors were released, rehabilitated with back salaries and restored to their previous positions. One of them, Prof. M.S. Vovsi, is a member of the "Council of the Learned" of the Health Ministry which is repairing the wreckage wrought in the medical services by the Beria regime. The new government has apologized to the medical world and has made the arresting authorities eat their words. The process of downgrading police institutions goes on. No wonder Soviet intellectuals consider the "ease of the nine doctors," one of the most important turning points of the post-war era.

(This is the sixth in the series of articles "Russia after Stalin.")

MUSICAL DIARY

ANOTHER all-Beethoven programme was featured by the Kol Yisrael orchestra, conducted by George Singer, on Tuesday night. Promising young David Lein was the soloist with the sublime violin concerto, showing remarkable technical skill, fine bowing and phrasing, a noble tone and real musical feeling. Besides the "Fidelio" overture, there was an inspired performance of the Fouth Symphony.

Dvorak's "Dumky" trio was broadcast on Monday night by Peggy Hayman (violin); Jascov Menze (cello); and Nadia Eitingon-Reichert (piano). Mr. Menze's cello cantilena was beautiful, but the leading spirit and motive power was unmistakably Mrs. Eitingon-Reichert, commanding great passion and temperament, both essential to the Slav melancholy and colour of this wonderful trio.

Kalman Memorial

DO-RE-MI'S production of Emmerich Kalman's "Countess Maritza," presented by a partly new cast, before a packed house at the Edison on Wednesday, has decidedly improved since its *premiere* and was a pleasant surprise (not only because it restored the oft-missing lilt: "Greet old Vienna with gleaming caresses...) Fredi Levi's progress since his début as "Paris" in Offenbach's "La Belle Hélène" is great. He was a dashing Tasilo and his well-timbred tenor blended well with the poignant voice of charming Sarah Rubin as Maritza. No less enjoyable was Dorothea Livio the lovely new Lisa: Thanks to an opulent *ensemble*, all three finales were real climaxes.

The world *premiere* of Kalman's posthumous "Arizona Girl" will take place this month in Berne, Switzerland. *FRANGO*

In Tel Aviv

THE second concert of the Collegium Musicum (Beit Hamore Hall on Monday) was pleasantly stylish. It offered three sonatas by Scarlatti (arranged for two clarinets and bassoon, and delicately played by Messrs. Ettlinger, Simanor and Rechtman); an aria with 'cello accompaniment by Domenico Gabrielli (Mira Salomon and Zvi Warshauer); three Mozart terzets (sung by Shulamit Benedik and Mira Salomon); and a Mozart Divertimento. Gian Carlo Menotti's opera buffa (better: operetta) "The Telephone" was suitably, also featured. It was well performed by Irina Maistrovoi and Yehoshua Zohar, with Eytan Lustig conducting from the piano. Music and libretto offered a welcome 20 minutes of entertainment.

Modernist's Schubert

AT his recital at the Ohel Shem Hall on Wednesday, the pianist, Yahli Wagman, proved his intellectual and technical powers in performances of Bach's toccata in D-major; in Scriabin's Sonata, op. 30, and — above all — in the "Sarcasma," Prokofieff's undying keyboard extravaganzas, composed before the first World War. However, the artist's analytical method was completely out of place in Schubert's B-flat major sonata, the Viennese melancholy of which seemed inaccessible to Wagman's very means of expression. His approach appeared artificial, his reading of the andante was much too slow and he avoided, apparently consciously, all real *legato* in his reading of the first two movements.

On the other hand, Chopin (Impromptu, op. 29) and Brahms (Intermezzo, op. 118) which Wagman played later in the evening did not suffer at all from the artist's approach, and his interpretation was delightful.

Bloch Concerto

ERNEST Bloch's "Concerto Symphonique" for piano and orchestra, which I reviewed in these columns on the occasion of its first performance at the 1949 Edinburgh Festival under the baton of the composer and with Corinne Lacomble as soloist, was the *piece de resistance* of the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's fifth subscription concert under Walter Susskind at the Tel Aviv Ohel Shem Hall on Tuesday. Berlioz' "Symphonie Fantastique" was a well-designed and enthralling counterpart.

The "Concerto Symphonique" is interesting, and even captivating, without being profound. What fascinates is the rhetorical mastery throughout its 45 minutes rather than the quality of the thematic material. In general, the music is sweepingly harsh and aggressive without giving suggestions of Jewish or any other folklore. From the moment a *mercato* theme of "proletarian" character appears in the first movement, a tone of rebellion undertaken in gloom and despair predominates, and only some lyrical passages in the second movement and most parts of the third bring relief to the listener.

Pnina Salzman

This "programme" is skilfully brought home through rhythmical restlessness and effective harmonic devices. The style is rhapsodic. The piano is treated as part of the orchestra rather than as a solo instrument, except in the great cadenza of the first movement, and in the plainly lyrical sections of the second. Pnina Salzman used it with great mastery and evidently shared much of the work's emotional content. Technically and spiritually her performance, as well as that of the orchestra, will long be remembered.

While the "Concerto Symphonique" was clearly produced by the age of the upheaval of the masses, and dealt more with hard realities than with fantasies, the "Symphonie Fantastique" is a true child of an individualistic epoch; conductor and players clearly pointed up the contrast. The Berlioz symphony was executed very well, and the musicians seem to have been conscious that the "Scene in the Fields" is one of he most beautiful pages of lyrical music ever written.

Mo.

Readers' Letters

KOL YISRAEL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Not wishing to take issue with a lady in public, I avoided drawing your attention to a number of inaccuracies in Gerda Cohen's article on Kol Yisrael in your issue of Friday, January 22. But some of your readers have indicated to me that my silence, though gallant, may be taken as agreement with her argument that our studios in Tel Aviv should be shut down. I hope therefore that you and Miss Cohen will forgive me if I correct some of the more blatant errors and misinformation upon which her thesis was based:

1. "There exist two music departments (Tel Aviv and Jerusalem), each headed by a director and assistant", says Miss Cohen. The facts: there is only one music division, only one director, only one deputy director.

2. "Sometimes programmes planned in Tel Aviv need...". The facts: All programmes are planned in Jerusalem, expressly to prevent the kind of duplication abhorrent equally to your correspondent and to me. At the weekly planning meeting we decide at which studio they will be presented.

3. "A merger would make about 40 posts redundant". The facts: There are not this number of persons employed in Tel Aviv. Arabic and Immigrant sections apart, the Tel Aviv personnel figure is 34.

But the approach, in general, is highly unreal. Even when our new studios are completed in Jerusalem, it will still be necessary to retain the Tel Aviv studios to record or broadcast theatrical, musical, literary and artistic events in which Tel Aviv is so rich. Indeed, your other radio correspondent, on the following Friday, drew specific attention to the need in radio policy to have as many studios as possible all over the country to record local happenings and local talent in regional programmes. The smoothest streamlining and the finest equipment in Jerusalem would still demand the retention of a staff to run the Tel Aviv studios.

4. Miss Cohen quotes me as "frankly acknowledging" that duplication wastes funds and manpower, but apparently I am alleged to "fear that the Employees' Committee would object to staff reductions". I am, of course, a timid man, but the expression of such a fear has never been uttered by me.

For the general information of your readers, I may add that we have secured a certain amount of equipment from abroad which is now being installed in Jerusalem and which will bring four, possibly five, additional studios into use. This will enable us to transfer a number of programmes and personnel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and will, I hope, have the effect of improving programmes by providing more studio time for their preparation. It will also, I hope, lead to certain economies but on nothing like the scale suggested by Miss Cohen.

Yours etc.,

MOSHE PEARLMAN
Director of Government Information Services.
Jerusalem, February 10.

Author's Reply

Sir,—The end of Mr. Pearlman's letter takes the sting out of the beginning. He agrees that new equipment installed in Jerusalem will enable transfer of some staff and programmes from Tel Aviv—which is just what the Volunteers advocated, with my concurrence. Mr. Pearlman has missed the point: we suggested merging only those departments which perform parallel functions, while retaining a skeleton staff in Tel Aviv to meet local needs.

True, there is only one music division: it happens to consist of two identical sections, with similar manpower, provided with two recorded libraries. I have full knowledge of personnel and records commuting between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

According to the estimate of radio workers in the Volunteers unit, a merger of this and other duplicating departments would make 40 posts redundant. Of course, not all in Tel Aviv. The staff cut would be spread over both studios.

GERDA COHEN

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NOTICE
Regarding Payment Of Income Tax

a) Whereas it has often been mentioned in the Knesset that "Hamashbir Hamerkazi" do not pay Income Tax.

b) And whereas no adequate reply was given by the spokesman of the Ministry of Finance, because of the secrecy kept in respect of payers of Income Tax in general.

Therefore, we publish hereby the following facts:

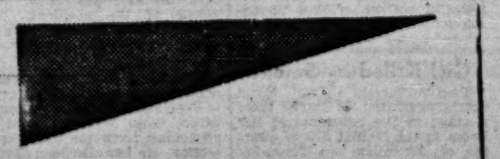
c) In addition to the Income Tax we paid in previous years, we have remitted to the Ministry of Finance during the 1953/54 Financial Year — i.e. from April 1, 1953 to Feb. 10, 1954 — an amount of IL.464,778 (Four Hundred Sixty Four Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy Eight Israel Pounds).

And to this amount will be added still other sums which we must regularly pay till the end of the Financial Year, i.e. till March 31, 1954, thus reaching a quite important total.

d) The amount paid as mentioned above refers only to Income Tax payable by HAMASHBIR HAMERKAZI Israel Cooperative Wholesale Society Ltd. Subsidiary companies and industrial enterprises of the institution pay their Income Tax directly, according to their own Balance Sheets, and are not included in the above amount.

Hamashbir Hamerkazi Ltd.

Feb. 10, 1954.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